

The American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review

JUNE 1911



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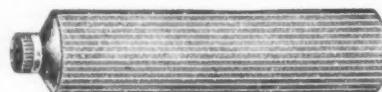
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REVIVING THE WAR STAMP TAX.

Although Congressman Sherley's bill to revive the iniquitous Spanish war stamp tax on perfumery and cosmetics (House 8887) was introduced with a great flourish of trumpets, the ready response to his challenge, which was made by officers of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, has had its effect and Mr. Sherley has announced that the bill will not be pressed until other tariff measures are disposed of. In any event there will be a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee and at this writing there does not seem to be any probability of action which would permit it to go into effect on July 1, 1911, the date named in the bill.

This will be good news to the perfumery and cosmetic manufacturers who would be affected, but they should not cease in their efforts to prevent the enactment of a law which would be unjust, obnoxious and oppressive to their particular interests. James E. Davis, chairman problem of the committee on legislation of the M. P. A., in a circular to the members, takes the following decided stand and those who have not acted upon his suggestions should do so promptly:

All business houses remember what an oppressive and offensive burden was laid upon the perfumers during the Spanish War, and every one who was in business at that time remembers what a nuisance and expense it was. It means a loss directly to the perfume industry, as this fractional expense cannot be added to the retail price. The fact that the drug and perfumery trade have been selected to help defray the expenses of the government is nothing more or less than class legislation. It is unjust, unnecessary and outrageous.

Your legislative committee has this matter in hand and will do their level best to prevent the passage of this bill, but it is also necessary that every member of our organization telegraph their senator and representative in Congress, that Congressman Sherley's Stamp Tax bill will work a great injustice to all manufacturers and retailers, and ask them to use their influence with the Ways and Means Committee to prevent a favorable report. Make a strong stress in your telegram that it is unfair to legislate against any

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

special industry. Follow this telegram up with a letter going into detail, and pointing out how unfair it is to single out our business for a heavy tax, while none is imposed on others. Do not think for a moment that this bill is likely to meet with opposition in the Senate, or possibly be vetoed by the President. Unless the entire trade act quickly there is danger. Delay will cost us hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars. *Get busy immediately.*

I also ask you to send out some printed slips in your invoices, so that your customers' attention will be called to this iniquitous bill, and ask them to forward letters to their congressmen and senators at once, requesting them to vote against the bill.

Representatives in Congress are affected by the voice of their constituents, and if thousands of letters from all over the country can be sent to members of Congress, they will carry a great deal of weight.

Don't FAIL to attend to this immediately upon receipt of this communication.

Frederick F. Ingram, of Detroit, who has been prominent as chairman of the legislative committee in fighting unfair legislation, comments as follows on this unjust measure and we heartily endorse what he says:

"Our country has had a wide experience with this species of tax. Heretofore it has been imposed as a war measure for raising emergency revenue. In each case the law was repealed as an unsatisfactory revenue producer, among other reasons because it was in some cases extremely expensive in administration. The revenue, considering the expense, comparing very unfavorably with other forms of taxation.

"Previous excuses for the tax do not apply at present. Our country is at peace with the world, the federal revenue has reached an enormous figure, the greatest government revenue the world has ever seen. It seems to us that activities in Washington could be better applied in reducing extravagances, curtailing unnecessary expenditures and a more general practice of moderation and economy. It seems there is no necessity for such a tax and there certainly is less excuse. Its imposition would impose a burden upon those subject to it greatly in excess of the tax itself. People as law-abiding and as in good repute in citizenship as the average citizen would be penalized and in some cases their business impaired through the expense incident to adjusting themselves to such an unscientific tax. We are reluctant to consider the possibility of the consideration of such a tax by Congress. If your advices seem to indicate there is such a danger you are performing a patriotic service that all should appreciate by giving voice to the evil that impends."

The obnoxious bill deals with proprietary medicines, etc., in addition to perfumes, cosmetics, etc., and provides for a tax of approximately 2½ cents on the dollar on articles included in Schedule A. In this schedule, after enumerating "medicinal proprietary articles and preparations," the following provisions of taxation are made:

PERFUMERY, COSMETICS AND OTHER SIMILAR ARTICLES.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar substance or article, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be

used or applied, as perfumes or as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value the sum of five cents, one-eighth of one cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of five cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of ten cents, two-eighths of one cent.

Where such packet . . . shall exceed the retail price of 10 cents and shall not exceed 15 cents, three-eighths of one cent.

Where such packet . . . shall exceed the retail price of 15 cents and shall not exceed 25 cents, five-eighths of one cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of one cent.

That all articles and preparations provided for in this schedule which are in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers on July 1, 1911, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this Act as to such articles on hand, in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof, to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot or phial, or other inclosure with its contents is sold at retail.

Section 2 provides for a drawback of the amount of the tax which shall have been paid on goods that are exported after July 1, 1911. The Internal Revenue Commissioner will prepare regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 3 directs the Internal Revenue Commissioner to prepare suitable adhesive stamps and the stamps will be sold by the Internal Revenue Collectors. In quantities over \$100 a discount of one per cent. is allowed, subject to any qualifying provisions in the Act.

Section 4 deals with the forgery, counterfeiting, mutilation or washing of cancellation marks from stamps, the penalty being a fine of not more than \$1,000, imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Section 5 provides for canceling the stamps by writing or stamping on the same the person's initials and the date. Failure to comply incurs a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. *Provided*, that the proprietor of a proprietary article may furnish dies and designs for stamps for his separate use from which stamps of the value of not less than \$2,000 at any one time will be printed. These special stamps, when affixed so that they will be destroyed on opening the packages need not be canceled by writing or stamping. Fraudulent use in any way by any person of these special stamps is penalized with a fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

Section 6 provides for the sale of the stamps.

Section 7 provides a penalty of not more than \$500 fine, imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, for selling perfumery and cosmetics, as well as medicinal articles affected, but exempts physicians' prescriptions and uncompounded medicinal drugs or chemicals.

Sections 8 and 9 provide the same penalty as in section 7 for evasions of the stamp duties. Articles for export are exempt, but bond must be given as prescribed by the regulations.

Section 10 provides for monthly reports in writing by manufacturers, with \$100 penalty for refusal or neglect to make such reports. For making a false or untrue declaration the penalty is not more than \$500 fine, imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

Section 11 makes the retailer equally liable with the manufacturer for offering unstamped articles for sale and includes foreign importations as equally liable with goods of domestic origin. Stamps must be affixed to imported articles before the same can be withdrawn for consumption.

THE DOVE OF PEACE PERCHES ON THE BANNER OF THE F. E. M. A.



ALL ABOARD FOR CHICAGO.

In our last issue we gave a clear conception of the scope and importance of the programme which has been prepared for the annual convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, to attend which the members are already hurrying toward Chicago, so as to be present at the opening session, to be held in the Sherman House, in that city, on June 8. President McCormick will give a succinct review of the year's work and doubtless will offer valuable suggestions for the future of the organization. The papers to be considered are timely and on the whole the meeting cannot fail to prove both interesting and instructive for the members. The entertainment provided for the visitors, including a theatre party, a banquet and a forty-mile automobile ride, will be fully up to the standard of Chicago hospitality. We shall give the convention proper attention in our July issue.

THE DECISIONS AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

While not directly interested in the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court against the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trusts, the general effect will be favorably felt in almost all lines of business, for there is no longer any excuse for not conforming to the anti-trust law in the cases of large corporations, nor can the plea

of uncertainty be urged for not permitting business to resume its full and normal swing. In the flood tide of prosperity there is naturally a greater demand for the products of those in whom this journal is interested than there can be in periods of doubt and depression. The decisions ought to clear the atmosphere and we believe that will be the case, with the result that there will be healthy improvement in conditions.

PREVENTION OF PRICE CUTTING.

President McCormick, of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, hits the nail on the head in commenting on the recent United States Supreme Court decision in Miles vs. Park when he points out that the manufacturer has the privilege of regulating the selling price of a product by declining to sell to such concerns as do not uphold prices. Mr. McCormick continues:

"There is no law to compel one person to sell something to another if he does not wish to do so, and he can decline to sell either *with or without reason*. The moral effect of a rigid adherence to this line of action will be a powerful lever to enforce prices."

While the decision knocked out the Miles price protection plan, it does not necessarily put an end to other efforts to remedy this glaring trade evil. For instance, a plan which would involve retention of ownership by

the manufacturer until final sale by the retailer to the public would not come under the ban of the court. The court does not, in fact, go into the subject in a speculative manner, but deals only with the conditions as found in the Miles contract plan.

In his dissenting opinion Justice Holmes pointed out that the contract fixing retail selling prices would hold good if the manufacturer made the retail dealers agents in law as well as in name. This could be done by two sets of contracts, one running between the manufacturer and jobber, and the other between the manufacturer and the retailer, thereby making the retailer a direct agent, the same as the jobber.

NEED OF A FEDERAL COMMISSION.

Another argument in favor of the proposed Pure Food and Drugs Commission, to which we devoted considerable attention in our last issue, is to be found in the famous Coca-Cola case, which, after two years of energetic prosecution and the interposition of a costly defense, was thrown out of court when it came to trial. The Government contention that the beverage was poisonous and harmful was brought into ridicule. It was shown that both tea and coffee contain more caffeine than does coca-cola, which would make it more logical to debar these beverages than the one under attack. For our purposes there is no interest in coca-cola except so far as the experience of its manufacturers furnishes another good reason for a supreme commission of competent personnel to enforce the purity of product law—a body that will act without bias, upon facts and after a full and discriminating investigation. Following the whisky controversy, the battle over benzoate of soda, the anti-saccharin edict and other but less notable instances of vacillation and annoying interference with trade, the coca-cola case ought to do much to pave the way for remedial legislation by Congress. It is time to stop the unnecessary harassing of manufacturers, the great majority of whom are only too willing to comply with reasonable laws that will ensure purity of products and honesty of weights and measures.

DROP OF \$330,000 IN IMPORTATIONS.

As bearing upon the gradual decline in the importation of foreign perfumes into this country, to which we have previously referred, some figures just received from United States Consul General Frank H. Mason are of more than ordinary interest at this time. Mr. Mason, in his table of declared exports from the consular district of Paris for the first quarter of 1911, shows that during this period the value of perfumery and soaps exported to the United States and its insular

possessions was only \$39,539, as against \$370,370 during the corresponding quarter of 1910, a falling off of \$330,831.

In Paris this enormous decline is attributed in part to "a slight relapse in the general prosperity of the United States," but as the falling off has been greater in our insular possessions than at home, this reason does not appeal to us at all seriously. "The relapse" has not been of a nature to interfere with the demand for high-grade perfumes and soaps to any appreciable extent, while the admitted fact that the insular falling off has exceeded the home decline, justifies the conclusion of the Consul General that the change in balance of trade is due to "the enterprise of American manufacturers and exporters who are becoming each year more competent and able to supply the legitimate requirements of their home market and the necessities of the people of the insular possessions of the United States."

WORD "FANCY" AS APPLIED TO SOAPS.

In a long opinion in the Pears' soap case, which, as reported in our May issue, was decided against the importers (who lost their contention that this was not a "fancy" soap, but dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem), the United States Court of Customs Appeals defined the legal status of toilet soaps to the extent that a soap need not be scented to come under the heading of "fancy," while the classification must be determined by the product and not by the plain or artistic nature of the container.

Although the decision in this case affects only imported soaps, there was such a diversity of opinion in the testimony of the witnesses regarding trade usage in this respect that some extracts from the opinion will be found interesting by many of our readers:

From the record, and from the exhibits, it appears that this soap is wrapped for the market in plain paper covers, and is packed in ordinary boxes, sometimes with many cakes in a box. But in quality the soap itself is evidently a superfine article. The cakes are oval in form, with concave sides, and are attractive in appearance. They are convenient in size for toilet use. They are handsomely colored, the cakes being also translucent. The soap is not merely neutral in respect to odor, but instead possesses a very delicate and pleasing fragrance. It is palpably an article which is not merely useful as a cleansing agency in the bath, but in addition to this quality of usefulness it possesses other qualities designed to make it pleasing to the senses. Because of the materials composing it, or the process of manufacture, or both, it is an article which appeals to the fancy; it is characterized by refinement of finish; it is ornamental in qualities rather than plain; it gratifies a refined and cultivated taste; and satisfies the demands of the fastidious. This is an added quality, and is a step in advance of merely common, practical usefulness. The record shows that these qual-

ties result, in part at least, from processes in manufacture which are not essential to the making of a toilet soap useful for mere cleansing purposes. Alcohol is used for the sole purpose of producing the distinctive clearness of the soap which adds so much to its appearance. Other ingredients are used for the sole purpose of giving the soap its fragrance.

In common parlance such a soap would ordinarily be called a fancy soap, regardless of its wrapping and packing. And there seems to be no reason why this meaning should not be given the word as used in paragraph 69. The soap was therefore dutiable at 50 per cent. ad. valorem, as a fancy soap. Such a conclusion does not imply that the term in question is not broad enough to include also such other soaps as are made especially attractive by reason of their unusual forms, nor does it imply that all *toilet soap* would necessarily be classified as *fancy soaps*.

In view of this conclusion, the question whether the soap is also a perfumed toilet soap is not important in this case.

The Board of General Appraisers did not base their decision upon the theory that the soap was a perfumed soap; nor is this decision predicted upon such a finding.

A PHOTOGRAPH IS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

A decision handed down last month by the United States Supreme Court is of particular interest to perfumers and soap manufacturers, especially those located in New York State. It relates to the ownership of photographs and their unauthorized use for business or other purposes, and sustains the validity of the New York law which forbids any one to use a person's photograph for advertising a commodity, or in any other way to exhibit it publicly without the consent of the person represented.

A Brooklyn woman had secured a verdict of \$1,000 damages against the Sperry & Hutchinson Co. for exhibiting her photograph in a store window without her knowledge and consent. The case was fought through the State courts and went to the Federal Supreme Court on a question of constitutionality, and now, after six years of litigation, both the law and the judgment are sustained by the highest tribunal in the country. The result is of more interest than importance, in a way, for manufacturers and others desiring to use photographs for business purposes ought to be able to find plenty of persons with the right sort of faces who would be willing to give their consent to any reasonable use of their photographs, with or without reasonable compensation.

POWDERED TALC CASE REMARKABLE.

One of the most remarkable cases on record of its kind is the powdered talc duty suit which has just been decided on appeal by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, in that it resulted in a victory for the importers so much more sweeping than they had expected that astonishment exceeded even gratification in their feelings. The court

holds that the importation of powdered talc in question is not French chalk, and that duty should be fixed at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as originally claimed by the importers.

In the progress of the case, the collector originally fixed the duty at 35 per cent., but on appeal the Board of General Appraisers raised it to 1 cent a pound, or \$20 a ton for a product worth in bulk very much less than the duty assessed. This decision imposed such an obviously unfair burden on the importers that they gladly consented to a compromise at 35 per cent. and thought they were fortunate. Now comes the high court with a decision sustaining the original contention of the importers.

Laying aside the legal verbiage it is held that the French chalk of trade does not resemble talc and is not used for the same purpose, nor is there any merit in the contention offered by the appraisers that the two products are closely allied chemically, which proposition probably could be stretched to bring diamonds and coal within the same customs liability. So it will be seen that the new Customs Court has again justified its creation.

Many American business men engaged in correspondence with merchants residing in foreign countries do not fully appreciate the necessity for having the postage fully prepaid on letters, circulars, catalogues and samples. The result has been numerous complaints, for in foreign countries the postal regulations are more complex than in America and penalties are imposed in addition to the amount of the deficiency in postage. Not only does short-paid mail cause annoyance and expense, but the sender is suspected of carelessness and loose business methods. The whole trouble really is with the stamp clerk, often an office boy, but there are various ways of overcoming his predisposition to dereliction in this direction. For foreign letters envelopes of different size, or some special color, can be used, or, better still, the stenographer can attend to placing the required stamps on the envelope before turning the letter over to the office boy for copying and mailing. Just a little system and less dependence on the lowest-paid employee will solve the problem.

Although business failures are exceedingly rare in the perfumery and soap industries, it is interesting to note that *Bradstreet's* researches into the cause of all the failures reported in 1910 show that only 18 per cent. were due to causes beyond the control of those who failed. Fraud figured in 11 per cent. of the year's wrecks, about the usual percentage for a series of years.

"Cranky make the world go round," said Dr. Wiley at the Cosmos Club banquet and the *American Grocer* sagely comments thereon: "And they make it go backward as well as forward." But perhaps Dr. Wiley did not mean men, but machines, for the average crank of the genus homo is not wound up to do much else than to make trouble.

Musk as a remedy for hiccoughs, as mentioned in our "Trade Notes," may be all right, but perfumers will continue to use it for more noble and glorious purposes, as will most other people who like this particular scent.



EXTRACT OF HONEYSUCKLE

By G. L. MAZUYER



The Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*) is a creeping (sarmentous) plant, with slender stalks, the ramifications of which form a beautiful ornament on walls and lattices; its floral bracts, pale yellow, purple veined on the exterior, give off a delicate, penetrating well-known odor. It blooms in May and June and is often called the Flower of Love. Various varieties are cultivated, but in France one species exists which grows wild, climbing the cliffs and hedgerows; its flowers are not so profuse, are thicker, smaller and white; but their calyx secretes a more intense perfume. It seems to be one of those flowers which by acclimatization or culture lose in strength of perfume the advantages accruing in form and color.

As far as we are aware, no one in France has tried enflleurage of Honeysuckle flowers; doubtless the raw material thus obtained would not be adequate. It would, however, be wise to experiment in this direction, for certainly "the same secrets" would be obtained with this flower. It is no more fragile than Jasmin and its aroma seems formed of constituent elements resembling at once those of the Orange Flower, of Jasmin and of Tuberose which so easily surrender their subtle effluvia to the enflleurage pomades.

In truth, not much has ever been done with this poor little flower; it has been overshadowed by more fragrant and better known rivals. Precisely for this reason we will try to show how to imitate its nectar in order to make amends for the unmerited disuse to which it has too frequently been abandoned.

I. In the perfumer's laboratory, Honeysuckle perfume has always been considered kindred with the Extracts of Acacia, of Syringa and of Frangipanni; the bond which is found between them in most of the classic formulas is a clear dominant of extract of Orange Flower. This is a poor point to begin at. Smell the Honeysuckle. It has a note, fresh, sharp, lightly tart, but nothing of the warm and honey-like sweetness of enflleurage of Orange Flower. The perfume that we would make would possess nothing of this strong and heavy character. Honeysuckle cannot be made up haphazard, but should be compounded in the following manner: Your vehicle in general should favor Jasmin; give it a light imprint of Tuberose and embellish the combination of these two extracts with traces of a good synthetic Jasmin upon which light has no effect. Correctly used, this will add value, do away with the disadvantages of the Jasmin extract and crudity of the Tuberose. At this point you will have as your first result an excipient to build upon, which will truly lend itself to receiving the Honeysuckle character, concerning which we will speak later.

II. As to auxiliaries, we are only concerned with those suited for use as binding and fixing agents. Their proportion naturally depends upon the degree of concentration desired in the finished extract. The modern tendency has more and more caused the perfumer to abandon those tinctures, the tone of which being indistinct, often leaves the impression of "lavage," therefore in most cases the

best usage is some concrete under which form the manufacturers of raw materials offer the odors of balsams and resins, roots or flowers. Moreover, when your customer says, on smelling a perfume, "This smells of alcohol," a grave fault and not an unusual one, the tinctures used are too light, too feeble and in the great majority of cases not mature enough, or as we say in French, "not settled." We would now confide a personal secret, dilute the resinoides before mentioned with an alcohol of medium strength from 70 to 80. The same difficulties will be encountered, however, with these solutions as with the tinctures.

Returning again to our subject, after this pardonable and timely digression, the name of the auxiliary indicates its use, it should assist, not detract. Tonka bean is an unobtrusive binder, Styrax is lighter and at the same time a fixative and support. Ambergris will serve to refine.

III. Considering the base, we enter into complexity. The base for Honeysuckle is of a very diverse order. It is made up of the flavor furnished by Oil Neroli, of the elements of Carnation, the freshness of Cyclamen and of an imperceptible dash of Almond.

a. We have excluded the enflleurage of Orange Flower, but Oil of Neroli is indispensable and must be allowed to lightly dominate. This it is which gives tone and determines character. The happy combinations and intimate concord it produces in fine extracts are well recognized. Besides, Neroli, a little Oil of Sweet Orange can be used, which will give appropriate fresh and rich dash.

b. Carnation (Oeillet) contributes mellowness. It must not be evident and a form absolutely free from piquancy should be chosen; one with a "nut-like" tone is best used here. Carnation is used solely to somewhat strengthen the elements of the vehicle and temper the excess of verdancy sometimes given by the synthetic Jasmin.

c. From the Cyclamen, new type, its novel tone is borrowed. This is tenuous and persistent and is in reality a stroke of good fortune for the perfumer; it adds a velvety and natural softness and its lightness gives splendid results in the masking of a raw or too marked a base.

d. Finally the Almond tone. In addition to Oil of Bitter Almond, it will be necessary to try those elements in which it is found more pronounced, as in Heliotropine or Anisic Aldehyde in which it is light; Benzoate of Isobutyl is recommended, which is a product of great intensity. Its odor is disagreeable in quantity but from its splendid effects can be derived in a proper diluant. The harsh and wild tone is thereby masked and it adds a flowery and penetrating odor which is original in quality. It is utilized in Clover concurrently with Amyl Salicylate, and Honeysuckle is one of those rare flower perfumes to which the admixture of a restraining medium is necessary.

IV. Intermediaries. There is not much necessity for these, as the elements of the base are diverse and mutually perfect each other. Oil of Ylang-Ylang add the least possible amount; this a good product, the use of which produces splendid effects in flower perfumes; a little Oil of Santal can be used with it, for its splendid fixative qualities; perhaps the verdant tone given by a little Linalyl acetate would be appreciated and finally an inter-

mediary to be recommended is Ionone. This is used by a few perfumers, either in flower perfumes or in perfumes of fancy, but in all cases it produces the finest results and its use is marked by great finesse.

In conclusion, we think that the information herein presented is sufficiently ample for the composition of a good Extract of Honeysuckle. The true tone is always difficult to catch in a flower perfume, but we do not state that it can be attained without considerable trial and care. Our directions are not of an absolute character, but such a task will certainly be a pleasant one and with a splendid result as its reward. We perfumers are patient artisans who can work with method and care. It is for us that the flowers smell sweetly, for us to have the pleasant duty of uniting odors and creating new sensations; our goal is perfection and this is not easy of attainment, for we have no definite and well-defined limits.

With Honeysuckle a beautiful perfume can be produced, a real "work of art" which Paris has taken up, making of it a fashion de luxe. There is no doubt as to its reception.

We would add that an "alcohol free" perfume can be successfully made with Honeysuckle, starting from the same base and utilizing as a diluting agent benzyl benzoate.

AN OLFACTORY PARADOX.

BY PROF. GUSTAVE MICHAUD, COSTA RICA STATE COLLEGE.

Two odors which do not seem to have anything in common, that of putrefied cheese and that of pine-apple, are so closely allied from the chemical standpoint, that it takes but a few minutes to transform an intense stench into a sweet fragrance. This curious experiment is easily made, and requires but a small amount of three chemicals: valerenic acid, sulphuric acid, and amylic alcohol. Care must be taken not to spill over fingers or dress any drop of the first two named liquids: Sulphuric acid is exceedingly caustic, and the stench of valerenic acid, besides being unendurable, is perhaps as permanent as that of the skunk.

Some six cubic centimeters of amylic alcohol are poured into a dry test tube, and about half this volume of sulphuric acid is slowly added to it. After the two liquids are thoroughly mixed, some three cubic centimeters of valerenic acid are poured into the tube, which is again shaken and then heated until its contents have boiled for about half a minute. The liquid is then poured into a saucer. When cold, it smells as concentrated pine-apple essence. The rotten cheese stench has entirely vanished.

Thus prepared, amyl valerenate cannot be used for culinary purposes, as it is mixed with sulphuric acid and some amylic alcohol. Distillation is applied to purify it whenever this ether is prepared on a large scale for the making of fruit essences.—*Scientific American.*

A New Essential Oil.

Ritsema has examined the essential oil distilled from the leaves of Aegle marmelos, a tree belonging to the natural order Rutaceæ, and found on the island of Madoura. The yield was only 0.6 per cent., and the oil had the following characters:—Specific gravity at 15 degs., 0.856; optical rotation, + 10.7 degs; saponification value, 10.6. The oil contains the terpene limonene, and is free from aldehydes. Small quantities of esters are present.

THE HARD AND THE GELATINOUS SOAPS COMPOSING COCONUT OIL SOAP.

(J. LEIMDORFER. *Seifensieder Zig.*, 36, 730-1; through *Chem. Zentr.*, 1909, II, 483.)

The soft or gelatinous soaps present in coconut oil soap are electrolytes which are more stable than the harder ones, and remain in soln. after the hard portions have separated. In the gelatinous soaps the fatty acids of high mol. wt. are absent as well as the unsaturated fatty acids. With an increase in the fatty acid mol. and in the unsatd. fatty acids the stability of the natural fats in relation to their inorganic salts is lessened. Stearic and oleic acid salts behave the same as electrolytes and therefore animal tallow salts are separated from soln. at a conc. much less than is required to separate the salts of coconut oil fatty acids. The analytical control of a coconut oil soap showed that the amt. of fatty acids does not vary much; that the m. p. of the fatty acids of the gelatinous portion is lower than that of the hard parts, that the sapon. no. of the fatty acids of the gelatinous soaps is higher and the I no. lower than the corresponding constants of the hard soaps.

AMERICAN FLAVORING EXTRACTS ABROAD.

In *Consular Reports* for May 18, reports are printed from several foreign consuls regarding fruit syrups and flavoring extracts which are briefly summarized herewith:

ENGLAND.—*Sheffield*: Flavoring extracts not much in evidence. Consul in doubt as to best way of promoting trade. *Liverpool*: Small demand.

FRANCE.—*Nantes*: Vanilla chiefly used; possible that trade in extracts could be worked up either personally or through a competent agent.

GERMANY.—*Nuremberg*: Some concerns pay special attention to imported fruit flavoring extracts. German catalogues and price lists essential.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—*Prague*: Difficult field; personal solicitation with full line of samples necessary.

ITALY.—*Rome*: Some demand for flavoring extracts; list of dealers obtainable at Bureau of Manufactures.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople*: No demand.

INDIA.—*Rangoon*: Flavoring extracts for ice cream, etc., sold by dealers in food products.

CHINA.—*Tientsin*: Fair outlet for cooking extracts.

Thea Sasanqua; Essential oil of —. H. Kimura. Ber. deuts. Pharm. Ges., 1911, 21, 209-212.

The fresh young leaves of *Thea Sasanqua*, grown in Japan, yielded from 0.4 to 1.0 per cent. of an essential oil when distilled with steam after previously macerating with water. The oil contains about 97 per cent. of eugenol, with traces of a ketonic or aldehydic substance, and a small amount of a fragrant ester. The latter, on hydrolysing, gives an acid with an unpleasant smell and an alcohol with an odor resembling that of rose oil.

Purifying Saponifiable Fats and Oils (Ger. Pat. Appl. N. 10,692 23a, H. Neumann, Graz).

The fat or oil under treatment is warmed for some time in admixture with a small quantity of dissolved or suspended coal tar dyestuffs, such as benzopurpurin, or sulpho-acids of the azo and aminoazo group, these reagents either causing the solution or precipitation of the albuminous impurities in the oil. The latter may be rendered acid before being subjected to the above treatment.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS

A Study in the Comparative Jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B. Sc., F. I. C., Barrister-at-Law.

(Continued from page 63, May, 1911.)

(3) This class of drugs must always present some difficulty, at all events in Great Britain, while the Acts remain in their present condition. Beeswax will form an excellent example. This substance is a drug, official in the British and the United States Pharmacopoeia. As such, an adulterated sample would come within the provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of the United States Federal Act, and I do not think, from an examination of the general trend of the United States decisions, that a defendant would be heard to say, in a United States Court, that he had sold it for other purposes than medicinal. But in Great Britain, there being no mention of the Pharmacopoeia in the Acts, leaves the courts a wide discretion. The leading case on the subject is *Fowle v. Fowle* (60 J. P. 758), 1896. In this case a grocer had sold beeswax which was proved to contain 50 per cent. of paraffin wax. It was held that it was a matter of fact for the magistrate to decide whether, under all the circumstances of a given case, the article was actually sold as a drug, or that as beeswax is largely sold for polishing and similar purposes, and in this case was purchased from a grocer and not from a chemist, it was rightly held by the magistrate that beeswax was not, in this case, a drug. Mr. Justice Grantham, in his judgment, indicated that the mere fact of it being sold by a chemist would have been *prima facie* evidence that it was sold as a drug. It would thus appear that the *ratio decidendi* in such cases is the purpose for which the article is bought and sold. *Quaere:* If the buyer really had in his mind that he was buying it as a drug—for grocers sell many drugs and medicines—but the seller honestly believed he was not selling as a drug—on what basis are we to decide the case? But to take a very extreme case; soap is official in both the United States and the British Pharmacopoeia, and if literally interpreted would come under the provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of the Federal Act. But it would seem highly improbable that any proceedings would be instituted for selling a cake of toilet soap that did not correspond with the the Pharmacopoeial requirements.

(4) Then again the wise inclusion of definite standards in the United States Act shows up to great advantage over the British Acts. These natural drugs, of which there are frequently many grades, have been selected of given standards by the Pharmacopoeias, and lower standards, although pure, are not included. Take, as an example, eucalyptus oil, the arguments being identical for quite a large number of drugs. Under the Federal Act, the properties of eucalyptus oil are clearly set at by reference to the United States Pharmacopoeia. Now in examining the British Acts, we merely find the definition of a drug as given previously, viz.: "the term 'drug' shall include medicine for internal or external use." There is plenty of absolutely pure eucalyptus oil having a specific gravity of 0.900 to 0.905 at 15 degs. Cent. Such oil as this accorded with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia

of 1885, but in the 1898 Pharmacopoeia, the official specific gravity was raised to 0.910 as a minimum. In British law, an ordinary contract governed by the Sale of Foods Act, 1893 (as distinguished from the retail sale of a drug), for the sale of eucalyptus oil, might stipulate for the sale of "eucalyptus oil" without further qualification. If so, the eucalyptus oil of specific gravity 0.905, so long as it was free from added matter, would be a good delivery. To enforce delivery of an oil of specific gravity 0.910, it would be necessary to add the words "B. P." to the contract, so that there exists two qualities of pure eucalyptus oil, just as there exists two (or more) qualities of pure tea. But the British Acts do not restrict the sale of tea—so long as pure—to any given quality. I may sell what quality I like, so long as I supply pure tea—unless, say, China tea is asked for, when I am bound to deliver China tea. It is, truly, customary to see magistrates in Great Britain convict in cases where eucalyptus oil is sold under the B. P. standards, irrespective of purity; but no case has, as yet, been to the High Court, on appeal, on this question of the restrictive standards of the Pharmacopoeia: that is, as to whether an offence is committed if a drug of this nature be sold, which is an absolutely pure and natural drug, but falls below the restrictive standards of the Pharmacopoeia. It is submitted that in such cases, no offence would be committed unless it was clearly indicated by the purchaser that he required the drug of Pharmacopoeial standard.

(5) In the case of drugs not official in the Pharmacopoeia in Great Britain, it becomes a question of evidence to set up a standard; but I know of no case where proceedings have been taken for over 20 years, in regard to such drug. I believe proceedings were taken many years ago, in regard to stick licorice, which is not official in the Pharmacopoeia, but I have not been able to trace the result of it. It is more than probable that a similar prosecution in regard to the same article will shortly be instituted.

I now pass on to two important cases which the United States Act appears to be able to reach with much greater facility than do our own acts. I refer, firstly, to what may be called "quack medicines," not only is it almost, if not quite impossible to bring these remedies within the meshes of the law, but they are also honored by a special exemption. The principal operative section of our acts is Section 6 of the 1875 Act, which states "No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug, which is not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under the section in the following cases": that is to say:—

(1). Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for cannage or

consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drug, or conceal the inferior quality thereof.

(2) Where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent.

Let us take the example of Notice of Judgment No. 82, of the United States Act, issued on June 30, 1909. Here, among other articles, a preparation was sold under the name of Madame _____'s Complexion Bleach. The label stated, *inter alia*, "It purifies the entire skin, penetrating its remotest recesses—invigorates nerves, muscles and ligaments—makes the flesh firm and searches out and expels every impurity. Its compound is a chemical secret known only to Madame _____."

This was found to be merely a solution of borax, and a conviction followed.

I am sorry to say that in Great Britain such preparations are sold to their millions, equally fraudulent in their composition, at enormously high prices, with absolute impunity. The hair remedies, skin foods, beauty producers, etc., etc., sold here in legions, many of them of American make, sold under labels which would be an offence in the United States, and yet our Food and Drugs Acts are unable to attack them. This is one of the points in reference to which provisions ought to be made when the Acts are next amended.

WHAT TO DO IN A FOOD INSPECTION CASE.

By R. O. BROOKS, B.Sc.

*Consulting Food Inspection Chemist, 191 Franklin Street,
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Jersey and Pennsylvania.)*

In connection with outlining and preparing the defense offered by the manufacturer or wholesaler in some sixty contemplated Federal and State food law prosecutions during the last four years, the question most often asked of the writer at the outset (and also very frequently in ordinary routine consultation) has been as to the proper procedure generally in handling such situations. If Government chemists were infallible and the politician-inspecting-officers who use the laboratory data were at all trained in their quite technical duties, the answer would be simple enough, except in the occasional case presenting meritorious or extenuating points in spite of a technically apparent guilt. However, unfortunately many of the Federal and State chemists are far from being infallible, especially in interpreting the data they determine and most of the political enforcing officers, particularly in State work, know next to nothing of the true principles of food inspection. In the above-mentioned sixty or more cases, a dozen or so were the inexcusable (considering the expense and loss of reputation to the defendant) result of absurd analytical blunders, and as many more were due to a ridiculous interpretation of practically correct analytical data. As concerns the hundreds of absurd misbranding complaints or regulations for branding, the officers who try to pose as the eating public's saviors are to blame.

The awe-inspiring prestige of the Government (Federal and State) results in many unjust convictions due to fright on the part of wholly or half innocent defendants, and in the eight hundred "Notices of Judgment" scattered broadcast under the Federal law to date, we find only a couple that were truly contested, although very many of them dealt with cases easy to defend or at least possessing some merit. Many times doubtlessly the manufacturer or wholesaler did not know the proper procedure to follow or what to do to present his side of the case and stop the unjust or unnecessary court action.

Perhaps the most admirable provision under the Federal food law and also now frequently followed in State inspection, is the "preliminary private hearing" between

the Government expert and the defendant and his expert. The inspecting official does not want to take knowingly a weak or worthless case into open court, and the above "hearing" is for the purpose of threshing over the scientific or other points of a case concerning which there may be doubt or legitimate explanations.

These "hearings" can be easily adjourned (frequently a questionably short notice is given) by the defendant himself in order to gain a week or so in which to look into the case and prepare his defense if any is warranted, and the above stated facts indicate that a defense is usually warranted. The dealer's sealed duplicate sample is left with the retailer in a State case, but in a Federal case the sealed legal duplicate is sent to Washington.

Therefore, on receipt of a notice of appointment for a "hearing," ask an adjournment if necessary, and send at once to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the properly sealed sample, carefully giving the U. S. number stated on the notice. This should be sent (or quicker ordered sent direct) by registered mail or express to a competent consulting food-chemist (chemistry is a very widely varied profession and a specialist is indispensable) or better still a consulting food inspection expert, with a letter stating carefully the complaint alleged and date of "hearing." Upon his report, or better, after a frank discussion with him as to the merits of the case as a whole, the line of defense is apparent, and if this can be successfully argued and proved at the very informal "hearing," the case is stopped without ever coming up in open court.

The writer always advises the best efforts being made at this stage therefore, as many cases have been thus stopped by proof of analytical blunders, incorrect interpretations, etc., etc. Sometimes the U. S. District Attorney (after receiving the papers on a case) is dissatisfied and affords another conference to the defendant and advises the court that the case has extenuating circumstances. When trial has been actually ordered, then the question of further defense has to be decided upon, an attorney engaged and the legal battle fought out on its merits, if the circumstances so warrant. Hastily pleading "guilty" doesn't suppress the "Notice of Judgment," and a good defense gives a far better impression.

New Customs Rule Affecting Drawbacks on Re-Exports of Cosmetics.

The Collector of Customs at New York has been instructed by the Treasury Department that on the exportation of "Headache Cologne" and "Perfect Cold Cream," manufactured by Daggett & Ramsdell, New York City, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported menthol crystals and imported rose water and oil rose geranium, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material used, less 1 per cent.; and in the case of the domestic alcohol, equal to the internal revenue tax paid thereon. The drawback entry must show the total quantity of each preparation exported and the total quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported materials used in the manufacture. The details of the order for the liquidation shall be made providing the imported material shall not exceed, in the matter of the "Headache Cologne," 0.76 of a wine gallon of absolute alcohol and 4.5 ounces of imported menthol crystals for each gallon of cologne exported, and in the case of the "Perfect Cold Cream," 2.453 liquid ounces of imported rose water and 0.0233 ounces of imported oil rose geranium for each pound of cream exported.

American Toilet Articles in Switzerland.

Consul-General R. E. Mansfield, at Zurich, reports that "high grade talcum powders and toilet articles" of American manufacture are popular in Switzerland, the trade being supplied through a wholesale house in Basel, but the goods must pass through two agencies, paying two commissions before reaching the consumer, making the cost in Switzerland 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in the United States.

CHEMISTRY AND THE PERFUMERY INDUSTRY

By S. ISERMANN, of New York.

The field of Essential Oils from natural sources, as they are distilled from leaves, flowers, etc., has been thoroughly investigated, and therefore can be considered almost exhausted.

This being the case, we find ourselves in the peculiar position of depending almost entirely on synthetical Perfumery Chemistry for the developments of the future.

This is especially true if we intend building up new creations in the art of perfumes. Having reached this stage, we ask ourselves the question whether Chemistry in this particular case or industry deserves our confidence enough as to rely upon, or whether the perfumer has to look in some other quarter for his supply of new material.

In the first place let us ascertain what Chemistry has done in a general way to deserve the confidence of industries. Lastly, what has Chemistry done for us in our particular industry to throw our future business existence upon it without further hesitancy?

Let us take, for instance, Alizarin, an exceedingly valuable coloring matter. It was first obtained from Madder, the root of *Rubia tinctorium*. Graebe and Liebermann, as early as 1868, discovered a process by which it could be made synthetically out of Anthracene. (This, by the way, was the first artificial coloring substance manufactured.)

It is needless to say that Alizarin from the natural source is of no value in the market today, as the artificial product is much superior in every respect.

ANILINE DYES.—Should we perchance meet a man who employed dyestuffs before W. H. Perkin made the first Mauve Aniline dye, he would tell us very soon what he thinks of Chemistry as far as dyestuffs are concerned. Aniline dyes have revolutionized the whole method of dyeing fabrics all over the world. We are today able to turn out colored material not only cheaper but a thousand per cent. better than formerly. We are aware of the important role that coloring plays today in the selling of merchandise.

Chemists like Runge, Perkin, A. W. Hoffman, Gries and a hundred others are responsible for the progress and achievements in this branch of chemistry.

Let us take up the case of Indigo, which is not a coal tar dye, but a purely synthetic one. Natural Indigo as received from the East and West Indies contains from 20 to 90 per cent. of available dyestuff. It is claimed that the low percentage Indigo is adulterated by the growers. Whether true or not, one thing is positive—that is, since Adolf Baeyer in 1880 showed us the exact chemical constitution of Indigo, and later produced it synthetically, we are able to obtain absolutely 100 per cent. Indigo. In accordance with a United States report, 7,989,014 pounds of Indigo were imported from Germany in 1909. No doubt the manufacture of synthetic Indigo has stimulated honesty with the natural producer, who is now brought in direct competition with the chemist, who has the better of him by far in quality at least. Artificial Indigo is not cheaper, but better; the quantity consumed proves it. The figure of about 8,000,000 pounds consumed in the United States alone is astounding, but the Government's figures must be true.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS of the whole civilized world have experimental stations which carry on scientific and practical investigations for the benefit of agriculture. The investigations along these lines grew out of the scientific studies of such men as Liebig in Germany, Boussingault in France and Lawes and Gilbert in England.

The United States Department of Agriculture in 1909 conducted 62 experimental stations, excluding sub-stations, having a revenue from different sources of \$3,053,446.00, employing 1,242 persons and issuing 517 publications, which were sent free for the asking to 913,579 people. Most of these experimental stations are investigating soils as to their Chemistry, Geology and Physics, etc. A good many stations are investigating chemical fertilizers and all of them have chemists studying the most important crops, methods of manuring, etc. This is one of the most important branches of the department. It is true the farmer purchases his fertilizers without giving much thought to Chemistry, which in reality is responsible for his success as a producer of home commodities.

HYGIENE, one of the most important sciences, could not have made its astounding progress without the aid of Chemistry. In fact the knowledge of Chemistry is the most important factor in it, for instance: How could air be tested without the knowledge of Chemistry?

We could go on indefinitely mentioning the wonderful accomplishments and great achievements of Chemistry and of the way it has benefited every industry as well as human kind in general.

Every important manufacturing establishment, no matter in what line of business, employs a Chemist for the purpose of solving difficult manufacturing problems. Aside from that expert consulting Chemists are called in occasionally.

Still all the wonderful inventions and great achievements of Chemistry should not dazzle and blind us to the extent of overlooking our most vital question:

"What has Chemistry done in the Perfumery industry to deserve the confidence of the Perfumer?"

By the aid of Chemistry we have been able to investigate all known Essential Oils, find out their component parts and even to go as far as showing the percentage of the different constituents. True this accomplishment is not so very much appreciated after all, at least no by many distillers and handlers of Essential Oils, as it has taken away from them a very profitable revenue, namely: "The revenue of Adulteration." Thanks to Chemistry we can purchase Essential Oils today which are almost pure. In other words: "The sophisticator of Essential Oils has only one person to be afraid of and this is the man who handles an analytical balance, a polariscope, a few thermometers, a few bottles filled with certain reagents and some distilling flasks." These few mentioned weapons mean really a great deal to the "poor producer" and seller of Essential Oils. Had Chemistry done nothing else than elevating the general business morality of the Essential Oil Industry we should have been satisfied to give it our confidence. But Chemistry is an insatiable science and therefore after getting an insight into the complex constituents of the volatile oils it started in to devise ways and means

to build up or manufacture these different bodies *chemically*, or, as spoken of today, *synthetically*.

SYNTHESIS in Chemistry means the building up of compounds from their respective elements. For instance it was the Synthesis of water by Henry Cavendish which revealed to us its exact composition and chemical nature.

Although water was synthetized as early as 1790, it was not until 1872 that the first Perfume Chemical, the Aldehyde Vanillin, was produced synthetically by Tieman and Haarmann out of Coniferin, eventually Coniferyl Alcohol, which they oxidized with Chromic Acid. After that it was made by Tieman and Reimer out of Guaiacol, Chloroform and Alkali. These methods are, of course, of historical interest only.

In 1875 Perkin produced synthetically the Lacton Coumarin out of Salicylic Aldehyde, Sodium Acetate and Acetic Anhydride. The same process to a great measure is still carried out today.

In 1885 Eykman isolated Shikimol (Safrol) from the raw Camphor Oil which he oxidized partly to Heliotropin, but it was not until 1889 that Poleck completed this process. He showed that not Safrol, but Isosafrol, gives the best results as far as producing the Aldehyde Heliotropin is concerned.

It was about the same time that the French Chemist, Deville, obtained Terpineol by treating Terpinhydrate with Acid. This process was later improved by Bouchardol and Voiry in 1887.

Numerous chemical Perfume products were made about the same time, for instance: Artificial Musk, discovered by Baur in 1888, for which several patents were taken out. Musk Baur, when first manufactured, was sold in 10 per cent. strength at the rate of \$15 per ounce. Today the identical article is selling in 100 per cent. strength for less than \$1.50 per pound. Up-to-date manufacturing methods are responsible in a measure for this low price.

Nevertheless the Perfumer is gradually getting away from the use of artificial Musk of the Baur type, as the Keton Musk and other forms of Musk have replaced the old product almost entirely, truly for good enough reasons, as they are found to give much better results with but a small increase in cost. Musk Keton is the sweetest type of Musk known to the Perfumer.

The greatest success was achieved by the discovery of Ionone by Tieman, who investigated Irone and eventually constituted the chemical nature of this Keton. After working on the purification and isolation of Irone from Orris Root for many years it occurred to him that by condensing the Aldehyde Citral with the Keton Aceton by the then well-known Claisen reaction he could get to a chemical of the same molecular constitution as Irone. But to his great surprise he found that the resultant product had not the character of Irone. By the action of Acid on same he succeeded in turning it from a fat compound into a cyclic or hydro aromatic compound. This was in reality the greater accomplishment, as it was the attainment of this special process which enabled us to find a whole series of new cyclic compounds. Previous to that the number of original hydro aromatic bodies was about twenty, whereas now we have hundreds of them, as for instance, Cyclo-Citral, Cyclo-Geraniol, etc.

"Tieman starting out to build up Irone produces Ionone which does not smell like Orris, but in dilution has a pronounced Violet odor."

It is not necessary to describe the progress we have made

in the manufacture of Ionones and other Violet products, as every one interested in the Perfumery line has had a chance to get acquainted with all the particular processes in use today.

"Recently Tieman's dreams have been realized; at last Irone, the article which he sought for years and years, has actually been synthetized from Aceton and Aceto-Acetic-Ether."

The enormity of the task can only be judged if you realize that Gamma and Delta Cyclo-Citral have actually to be built up almost from the elements in order to further combine them again with Aceton. Cyclo-Citral can easily be made from Geranyl Acetate, but this produces the Alpha and Beta Isomers only. In order to produce Irone the Gamma and Delta Isomers have to be obtained. In getting to the above mentioned Isomers of Cyclo-Citral the obstacle of forming a great many other derivatives is encountered. These foreign derivatives have to be partly destroyed and partly gotten rid of in some manner. To do this is no easy matter and, though the process is a known one today, there are but few chemists who have accomplished the task of making Irone synthetically. Chemically made Irone whenever it can be had will be found to be of much purer and finer scent than the natural, which, by the way, can never be relied upon for quality and strength. It is too bad that chemically made Irone has not become an article of commerce as yet for the reason that few chemists want to tax their patience with its manufacture.

(To be continued.)

CAMPHOR IN OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

BY EMERSON R. MILLER AND GEORGE H. MARSH.

In the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, Vol. 80, Page 220, Dr. George R. Pancoast, referring to the adulteration of oil of sassafras, said: "One chemist has reported the finding of camphor in the oil, no doubt due to a small amount present in the camphor oil used for adulteration."

Without questioning the results of any chemist we decided it would be of interest to examine an oil known to be pure. Accordingly we prepared several hundred grams of oil by steam distillation of the roots of the sassafras tree. The oil had a slight yellowish color, possessed the specific gravity 1.0684 at 25° and showed a dextrorotation of 3.2° in a 100 mm. tube.

After the removal of the phenol the oil was fractionated, first under diminished pressure and then at ordinary pressure. The fraction coming over at 204°-210° was treated by the ordinary method for preparing oximes. There was obtained a substance of camphoraceous odor, which when recrystallized from diluted alcohol formed tabular crystals having the melting point 117°. The melting point of camphor oxime is variously given at 115° to 119°.

During the digestion on the water bath a white solid collected in small amount in the reflux condenser. This was another proof of the presence of camphor, as there is no known compound in oil of sassafras which could form such a sublimate.

Clean Enough.

Mistress: "Mary, another knife, please; this is not clean."

Mary: "Not clean, mum? I'm sure it ought to be. The last thing it cut was soap."—M. A. P.

CITRONELLA OIL STANDARDS.

It is not easy to understand the opposition of some of the firms interested in the citronella oil industry to the readjustment of the standards upon which the oil is sold. This is the more difficult of comprehension when it is borne in mind that in many cases it is the firms who object to any definite change who have been the heaviest losers by the difficulties surrounding the present unsatisfactory standard. There are really no insuperable difficulties in the way of an immediate adoption of a more rational standard; on the contrary, it is not only a quite easy matter, but one which would benefit all parties concerned. In order to make this quite clear it is necessary to understand the great objections to the present standard—Schimmel's test. These may be summed up as follows:

1. The test is worded in so lax a manner that cases may often lie on the border-line, and give rise to differences of opinion between analysts.

2. The introduction of more soluble adulterants would at once allow a native adulterator to introduce more of the adulterant into the oil without interfering with the test.

3. If an oil just fails to pass the test, although its perfume value has only been reduced by perhaps 1 per cent., much difficulty is encountered in getting users to accept such an oil, and consequently the allowances are usually quite out of proportion to the reduced value of the oil.

The remedy for these objections clearly lies in the adoption of the geraniol standard, when the allowances, if any, would be proportional to any reduction in perfume value of the oil. The only possible objection to this course that has been brought forward is that there would be a great deal of difficulty in having the samples analyzed in Ceylon. To this objection there are at least two satisfactory answers. In the first place, the determination of geraniol—or, to be more accurate, of acetylizable compounds returned as geraniol—is a process which certainly requires skill and training; but at the same time it is by no means outside the scope of work of a qualified pharmacist who has paid a reasonable amount of attention to analytical work. Indeed, any pharmacist who is capable of accurately carrying out the assay processes for alkaloids of the British Pharmacopoeia would be able with a little practice to carry out the geraniol determination. This fact would do away with the objection that there are not more than one or two practising analysts available for the work in Ceylon; for, if need be, drug firms there could undertake the work. The following is a detailed account of the actual method of carrying out the determination:

About 10 c.c. of the oil is placed in a small flask with 15 c.c. of acetic anhydride and 1 to 2 grams of dry sodium acetate. The mixture is boiled under a reflux condenser for two hours. The sodium acetate is used in order to absorb water formed during the process of esterification, and so prevent a reverse action, as boiling water will partially hydrolyze the esters formed. As a result of this, the whole of the geraniol is converted into geranyl acetate, and citronellal is first converted probably into isopulegol, and finally into isopulegyl acetate. The reaction liquid is now transferred, when sufficiently cooled, to a stoppered separator and

repeatedly shaken with water, and each time allowed to stand until separation is complete, when the water containing acetic acid is run off. This is repeated until the wash-water is free from acid. This may be decided by adding 1 drop of normal alkali and a drop of phenolphthalein to 200 c.c. of wash water, and if the color is discharged as the wash water separates, a further washing must take place. If only a trace of acid remains in the wash water, a final washing with water containing a trace of sodium bicarbonate will remove the last traces. The washed oil is then warmed on a water bath with a little anhydrous sodium bisulphite to remove traces of water, and filtered through a dry filter-paper. The oil is now ready for saponification. About 2 grams is weighed into a small saponification flask, and exactly 25 c.c. of an alcoholic solution of caustic potash run in. This solution should be of approximately half normal strength; but, as a standard is used for each determination or set of determinations, the strength need not be exactly half normal.

A second flask is used for a blank experiment, and contains only 25 c.c. of the same solution of potash. The two flasks are boiled for thirty minutes under the reflux condensers. Care must be taken not to use the same condenser as that under which the acetylation took place, as it may be so saturated with acetic acid that the results would be entirely vitiated. After cooling, the contents of the flasks are titrated with semi-normal sulphuric acid, using phenolphthalein as an indicator.

The difference in the titration values is a measure of the potash used for the saponification of the esters formed by the acetylation process. The following formula may be used for calculating; it will give the amount of geraniol (and citronellal) in the original oil, on the assumption that the original oil contained no esters, which is sufficiently correct not to interfere to any extent with the accuracy of the determination—

$$x = \frac{N \times M}{10(W - 0.042N)}$$

where x is the percentage of geraniol, etc., in the original oil, M is the molecular weight (which is 154 in the case of both geraniol and citronellal), and N is the number of c.c. of normal alkali used in the saponification of the weight (W) of the acetylated oil. To save this tedious calculation, the saponification value may be at once calculated from the amount of alkali used in the saponification—that is, the number of milligrams of actual KOH used to saponify 1 gram of the acetylated oil. Several works on essential oil contain full tables giving the percentage as calculated from this formula, corresponding with saponification values with very wide limits.

It is thus evident that the process for determination of geraniol presents no difficulties that a qualified pharmacist of ordinary skill cannot deal with. But there is a second satisfactory answer to the objection that difficulties would arise in Ceylon in regard to the analysis of the oil. It must be remembered that so long as the oil does pass Schimmel's test, and the adulterant is not changed from that which is used at present, no citronella oil will, in fact, contain less than about 57 per cent. of geraniol, etc. The only difficulty

in practice is with oils which just fail to pass Schimmel's test. But, as pointed out above, these oils contain perhaps only about 1 per cent. more adulterant than the normal oils, so that if the exporters in Ceylon found that there was really any great difficulty in having the samples analyzed they would be perfectly safe in relying on Schimmel's test there and still selling the oil as guaranteed to contain, say, 57 per cent. of geraniol. The only difficulty to arise would be when an oil was exported which just failed to pass Schimmel's test, when it would be found on arrival and on being tested to contain 55 to 56 per cent. of geraniol (these figures are actual results of the examinations of numerous samples of the oil). Consequently, as the basis of sale and allowances would have been fixed on some such scale as an allowance of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. deficiency in geraniol, the exporter could not, even when he had carelessly sent forward such an oil, have to pay an allowance of more than 1 or 2 per cent. on the value of the oil; whereas on the old system, as holding at the present moment, allowances of several pence per lb. had to be paid. We repeat that the adoption of the geraniol standard would be to the advantage of the Ceylon exporters more than to anyone else, and would provide a basis of business which would be absolutely fair as between buyer and seller; and we maintain that the above considerations show that there are no real difficulties in the way of adopting the proposed geraniol standard.—*Chemist & Druggist.*

COLLOID CHEMISTRY OF SOAPS.

By J. LEIMDÖRFER.

(Continued from page 36, April, 1911.)

This behavior of soap solutions: decreasing considerably in volume before they gelatinize, and afterward displaying but slight volumetric changes (within the temperature limits necessary for gelatinization) demonstrates the possibility of the elastic cells to withstand the pressure exerted by the solution. Consequently care must be taken that the formation of cellular structure during hardening, should occur at about the limits of gelatinization.

In practice, there are certain characteristics which allow of definitely fixing this. In the case of highly-filled soaps, observations as to whether hardening is in process, cannot be made in the same manner as with the ordinary grain soaps. In the latter case, a sample of the hot soap is taken between thumb and fore-finger, and if the soap be pressed and rolled until cold, it will, after cooling, be a good specimen for pressure test. With highly-filled and hardened gelatinous soaps, however, the test specimen must be allowed to cool slowly on a glass plate, after which the solidity can be tested by pressure. This demonstrates that formation of cellular structure would be prevented by pressing and rolling, as no idea of the real hardness of the soap would be obtainable if the latter soap were rolled.

With extremely high-filled soaps another circumstance shows this condition. If this variety of soap with a yield of 800 per cent. or more, be manufactured before the addition of salt (Na Cl), enclose some of the soap jelly in a linen cloth and it will pass through without leaving any perceptible residue. As soon, however, as the soap is hardened with salt, it will leave a

spongy, crumbling mass in the cloth, while a soft-soap solution will be pressed through. The latter is the contents of the cells, the residual mass remaining in the cloth, the cell walls themselves.

If stratification (curd formation) is set up as a result of super hardening on cooling, the upper portion will be a very light crumbly curd, consisting of such of the cell walls which were no longer sufficiently elastic and coherent to remain intact; these form a loosely cohering mass, somewhat like cakes of oil press refuse.

In the case of extremely high-filled soaps, the possibility of filling by solution is limited by the specific gravity of the same.

It is clear that each cell has a certain weight to carry and that its capacity is limited; if the cells be supercharged, the solution will run out of them. For this reason solutions of lighter specific weight are given in the formulas for super-filled soaps, and because of this the hardness is also limited.

We have gained our knowledge of the coagulants by means of practical examples. The properties, which they possess in common, are chemical (transportation of fatty-acid salts), physico-chemical (coagulative properties) and purely physical (heaviness).

We have yet to speak of the precise action of coagulants in soaps; this we will briefly give in what follows.

(To be Continued.)

PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC., New York.—May (1911) price list of essential oils, synthetic and artificial products, concentrated fruit juices. "Bush," food colors, flavors, olive oil, soap compounds, etc.

DODGE & OLcott Co., New York.—A fragment of peppermint history with chart showing progress of present market wave and last one.

FRITZSCHE BROS., New York.—Price list for 1911. Essential oils, synthetic flower oils, specialties for perfumers, soap colors, etc.

DELVENDAHL & KUNTZEL, Werder, near Berlin, Germany.—Special circular of novelties, including formulas for rose-scented family soap, geranium flower soap and pelargonia, a handkerchief perfume, as well as information about D. & K. cinnamic alcohol, cinnamic aldehyde and the new expedient radiolette, which equals the much dearer iradeine, with elaborate formulas for its use.

SCHIMMEL & CO. (FRITZSCHE BROS.), of Miltitz, near Leipzig, Germany, London and New York, have published the English translation of their semi-annual report (April, 1911) on the essential-oil industry. It includes an exhaustive review of commercial conditions. This is followed by the usual commercial notes and scientific information on essential oils, in the course of which many topics of special interest are discussed. Seven pages are devoted to citronella oil, a large part of this being a consideration of the proposal that the oil should be sold upon the geraniol-test. The report also deals with new essential oils, and the essential-oil monographs of the new editions of the German and Russian Pharmacopoeias, concluding with notes on recent research work. The report is specially serviceable to those engaged in the essential-oil industry, and its size and thoroughness reflect the important position which this industry now holds in the world's activities.

TRADE NOTES

Frank B. Marsh, of the Theodore Ricksecker Co., New York, and president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, has returned to business after a visit to Amherst College, where his son, Edward H. Marsh, graduates this year. The father, having also graduated from this famous institution, had a most pleasant time, renewing youthful experiences and enjoying life fully, as can only be done by a father who is proud of his son's successful progress in his own alma mater. The restful respite and changed associations brought President Marsh back to his duties in rare good humor and with renewed energy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lueders, with their family, sailed for Europe on May 24 on the steamship *Hamburg*. They had planned an extensive itinerary.

Interesting news from abroad comes in the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Paul Schulze-Berge, Jr., secretary and treasurer of Heine & Co., of this city, and Miss Rose E. Schoverling last month at Cologne on the Rhine. A June wedding in Bonn was contemplated and after a bridal tour on the continent it is expected that the popular bridegroom will return to New York with his bride in the month of July.

Edward V. Killeen, secretary of George Lueders & Co., is home from an extended trip through the West in company with F. Morel, of Lautier Fils, Grasse, France. Mr. Morel sailed for home on May 16 on the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*. He was greatly pleased with his trip and was very appreciative of the courtesies everywhere tendered to him.

Theodore Ricksecker, of this city, former president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, and who sailed for Europe on April 13 for the benefit of his health, writes home that he expects to return to New York on June 7. His health is much improved. Mr. Ricksecker, in his letter, says that while in Grasse he had a very pleasant visit with Louis Spencer Levy, editor of *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER*, who was there at the same time on his annual trip to Europe.

W. E. Swindell, New York representative and member of Swindell Bros., started on June 1 with Mrs. Swindell on an automobile trip to Baltimore, where Mr. Swindell will inspect the big glass works operated by the concern. Besides business the trip will have social features, for both Mr. and Mrs. Swindell are welcome visitors to relatives and many friends in the metropolis of Maryland.

Hiccoughs! Tried everything without result? Well, if the spasmodic action of the muscles won't cease take something really strong. Dr. Howard D. King, of New Orleans, writing for the *New York Journal of Medicine*, says that when everything else has failed for hiccoughs musk may be tried. It is impossible to scare anybody into a hiccough who is fortified with patchouli. The remedy may be none too agreeable for the patient, but there are others who are

not far away who might perhaps rather have the hiccoughs. "Musk," says the physician, "should have a thorough trial. Five or ten grains in a dose of starch water may be employed."

L. A. Van Dyk has sold his entire holding and interest in the corporation of Van Dyk & Co., 4-6 Platt street, New York. S. Isermann, who is said to have been the principal factor in the management of the business, is now taking full charge of the company's affairs.

Van Dyk & Co. started in business in the beginning of 1905 and has worked up a nice lucrative business in this country, as well as branches in Mexico and Cuba.

I. Epstein, a very successful business man in New York, who has been director of Van Dyk & Co. since 1906, has been

elected president in place of L. A. Van Dyk, resigned. S. Isermann remains secretary and treasurer as well as general manager of the company.

The company has an interesting chemical laboratory, where rare chemical products are manufactured and new perfume materials are being investigated.

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, identified with which is W. M. McCormick, president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, has purchased four pieces of property with which to enlarge its plant, due to increased demand. Two large warehouses are included in the acquisition. A complete printing plant, electric elevators, an automatic fire alarm sprinkling system and other improvements will be installed.

After a pursuit which took New York detectives all over Europe and the United States, Adolph Pricken, of New York, formerly an employee of Park & Tilford, New York, was arrested in St. Paul, Minn., recently, charged with irregularities amounting to \$30,000. Charles C. Matchett, vice-president and general manager of the Park & Tilford Co., in January, of this year, notified the customs authorities that large quantities of a costly French perfume, for which his firm was sole agent in the United States, were being smuggled into this country and sold at ruinously low prices. As a result of the investigation the customs men traced the perfume supposed to have been smuggled right back to one of the Park & Tilford stores. This put a new light on the affair, and when the firm began an investigation Adolph Pricken, assistant manager of its drug department, disappeared. The perfume stolen was valued at the wholesale price of \$40 a dozen bottles and was carried out of the store in large quantities.



S. ISERMANN.

Herman A. Metz, president of Heine & Co., and formerly comptroller of New York City, is as active in military affairs as he is in business, being a commissary officer of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y. In his military capacity he was one of the National Guard officers who were ordered by Governor Dix to go to the scene of the United States Army maneuvers along the Mexican border. Incidentally the sort of friend Mr. Metz is was shown by his returning on a trip of more than 2,000 miles to Brooklyn to attend a banquet given to an old comrade in that borough of New York City.

J. Chailloux, essential oil and vanilla bean broker, Paris, France, was a recent caller on the New York trade. Conditions in the foreign market, he said, were generally satisfactory.

Paper Canister Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, manufacturer of talcum powder packages, has altered its name to Paper Canister Co., and moved to larger and more commodious quarters at 214 North 22nd street, in that city.

Jacob F. Reichhard, 285 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City, formerly president of the J. F. Reichhard Co., soap manufacturer, of 539 West Forty-third street on May 12 filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$24,484 and assets consisting of shares of stock in the company of no value, and \$3,000 due from the company, which has been in bankruptcy since August 25, 1909. Among his creditors are: Mrs. Bertha Herbert, \$4,000; Mrs. Anna M. Schneider, \$4,000; Edmond J. Kelly, \$1,600; the Rev. Thomas R. Halpin, Yonkers, \$500; Royal Bank of New York, \$1,675, and the Bryant Park Bank, \$2,000.

J. Edward Young, Jr., of Thurston & Braidich, New York, is home from a month's trip to Mexico. While there he visited the vanilla bean districts and reports that conditions for curing the new beans were more favorable than at any time previously in the last fifteen years.

Barnett's Perfumery, Ltd., with £10,000 registered capital, has been formed in England to take over the business of manufacturing and export perfumer heretofore conducted by H. H. Barnett & Co., in Birmingham.

Lebeuf Scientific Laboratory, of San Antonio, Texas, has moved into more commodious quarters at 417 Avenue D, in that city.

Edward Trippe, representative of Ungerer & Co., in Philadelphia, has returned to his duties after a vacation visit to his former home on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Overruling all exceptions to the report of Master in Chancery Daniels, Judge Anderson in Indianapolis recently dismissed the suit of the Gerhard-Mennen Chemical Co., of Newark, N. J., against the Williams' Soap Co., of Indianapolis, for want of equity. The master reported the evidence in the case did not bear

out some allegations made by the complainant and recommended the suit be dismissed. The Gerhard-Mennen Co. alleged the Indianapolis firm is infringing on its rights by manufacturing a soap similar to that of the complainant and by calling it Dr. Mennen's facial soap.

F. M. Rudd, of Bronson, Mich., a recent visitor in the essential oil trade in this city, expressed entire confidence in the peppermint situation.

Gottfried Schumächer, the versatile and indefatigable representative of Dr. Mehrländer & Bergmann, distillers of essential oils and essences, Hamburg, Germany, is covering an extensive itinerary on his present tour. Going from Hamburg he arrived in Cuba on April 2 and went thence to New Orleans, starting on his return trip via Canada and will remain in New York and vicinity until June 21, when he will sail for Europe. He is a welcome visitor to dealers in raw materials for perfumers and soap makers.

An important feature at the Imperial Fair of Fashions, in connection with the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace, London, recently, was a large crystal fountain, which spouted eau de Cologne at the rate of 2,400 gallons an hour. The towering fountain made of tons of crystal and glass has long been one of the features of the Crystal Palace. Standing 30 ft. high, it sent a spray of scent over a circle of 25 ft. in diameter, perfuming the fair practically throughout its area.

M. Isermann, of Van Dyk & Co., New York, is making his first trip west. Up to now he has covered the eastern territory only.

J. S. Richmond, of Van Dyk & Co., New York, has just left for a trip to the Middle West. Early last month he completed a successful trip to the Pacific coast.

James G. Shaw, of Thurston & Braidich, importers of this city, has returned home from a trip to Europe, during which he renewed business acquaintances and enjoyed a change of scene.

Isaac V. S. Hillier, vice-president of R. Hillier's Son Co., with his wife, has gone on a tour of Europe, expecting to return in July.

In the Chemists' Exhibition, held last month in London, one of the most attractive displays was that of W. J. Bush & Co., of London and New York, which included a 15½-ounce specimen of ambergris, and two caddies of Pile I, Tonquin musk, containing 24 perfect pods and weighing 55 ounces. Among the new perfumes shown



GOTTFRIED SCHUMACHER.

were "Golden Gorse, Fleur de Réve and Carnation," the labels and show cards for which are described as having been very artistic. There were novelties in containers of exceptional merit. "Crystalgrav" bottles sunk into the surface, frosted representations of flowers, violets, lilies of the valley, etc. Contiguous were specimens of perfume bottles with silver necks, and others with cut-glass caps over the stoppers of the bottles. Attention was attracted also by caskets for Christmas trade, there being some 150 new designs, the higher-priced ones being jewelled and exquisite examples of their kind.

M. L. Akers has resigned the presidency of the Louisville Soap Co., of Louisville, Ky., being succeeded by John Middleton, who will devote all of his time to the business. Mr. Akers will continue as vice-president, but will also hold his positions with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co. Mr. Middleton was until recently president of a branch of the American Tobacco Co.

D. W. Hutchinson, who represents F. Varaldi, of Cannes, France, in the United States, has moved his office and warehouse to 12 and 14 Cliff street, New York.

The hoboes are to have a newspaper. Soap manufacturers who want to waste their money should forward their advertising at once.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzche Bros., is back in the harness after a restful vacation spent on his farm in the Berkshires.

Procter & Gamble Co. owns 532 private cars, valued at \$339,021. In 1910 these cars operated a mileage of 452,967 in the State of Indiana.

Sigmund L. Baar, manager of the Long Island Soap Works, has given the New York City police a sharp raking over for lack of activity in connection with a burglary at his plant recently, when a \$400 horse and other property were stolen.

Booster Soap Company will establish a plant with a daily capacity of 100 cases at McKinney, Tex.

Jack Bacon Lally, a traveling man for the Globe Soap Company, Louisville, was so badly hurt recently in a runaway accident at Cleveland that it was necessary to amputate one of his legs.

New talcum powder factory has been put in operation at New Philadelphia, O.

A recent issue of the London *Chemist and Druggist* contains a three-page illustrated write-up of the new factories of J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., perfumers and soap makers, at Bermondsey. Included is a picture of Eugene V. Barrett, the managing director, who has been connected with the enterprise for more than forty years. The suit of J. & E. Atkinson to restrain Herbert W. Atkinson from using the name Atkinson "in a manner which they considered deceptive" has been decided in the High Court of Justice, the judgment be-

ing that the defendant can only use the name in the form of "Herbert W. Atkinson, of Edgbaston, the word Edgbaston to be equally legible with the name" in doing business in the perfumery and toilet trade hereafter.

E. E. Dickenson, president of E. E. Dickenson & Co., essential oils, Essex, Ct., was a recent visitor to the trade in Philadelphia.

George W. Chapman, of Chapman & Rodgers, Inc., Philadelphia, was a recent visitor to the metropolitan trade.

About Tinnol, the adhesive to paste labels on tin, made by the Arabol Manufacturing Co., the William A. Webster Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, of Memphis, Tenn., write under recent date: "We find that it is the most satisfactory paste on the market, and will hold labels on most any kind of ware, including enamel and lacquer."

Talcum Powder Puff Co., of Asheville, N. C., has moved its plant to Brooklyn, N. Y., to be nearer to its source of supply of tin containers, freight on which cost \$4,000 last year. The concern's intention to move was reported in our January issue.

Probably the largest and most valuable lot of gray ambergris that has been brought to shore in a long time, mention of which has been made in this journal, was bought by Dodge & Olcott, of this city. The quality is uniformly of the finest that has been found in this grade of ambergris.

W. E. Cosgrove, of 154 Nassau street, has been appointed New York representative of F. E. Mason & Son, of Batavia, N. Y., manufacturers of gold and embossed seals, in which business the firm has been engaged for a long time. Both Mr. Mason and his son, M. W. Mason, are practical men in the making of gold seals and they employ expert designers and engravers, whose work is done under the personal supervision of the Masons. With the best machinery in use in the plant, perfect register is guaranteed, the importance of which is obvious.

Marquette-Canton Co. has moved its offices from Pearl street, New York, to 314 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in order to be closer to its laboratories for the manufacture of peroxide greaseless cream and disappearing cream.

Solomon Gunzburger, for 30 years manager for L. A. Salomon & Bros., 216 Pearl street, New York, ended his life with a revolver on May 21, due to despondency caused by a series of violent headaches.

Regarding the Sherley bill to tax perfumery and cosmetics the *Herald* says: "A heartless Representative who may have been in New York, but who probably never experienced the pleasure of watching the Broadway parade, of occupying a seat in the front row, or waiting at the stage door, has proposed a measure which might readily be attacked as 'class legislation.' One interesting feature of the bill is that it hits not only the beauteous Broadway

lassies, but is aimed as well at their best friends, who will be forced to pay higher prices for hair dye and hair restorers, in order, forsooth, that the government may have a little more money with which to build battleships, maintain an army, pay thousands of employees and what not."

Memorial Day, May 30, coming on Tuesday this year, thereby leaving only one business day between Sunday and Tuesday, the following houses, among others, arranged a triple holiday, closing from Saturday until Wednesday: George Lueders & Co., Ungerer & Co., W. J. Bush & Co., J. Manheimer, Fritzsche Bros., Antoine Chiris Co., Roure-Bertrand Fils, Rockhill & Victor; Magnus, Maybee & Reynard; James B. Horner, Thurston & Braidich, Arthur A. Stilwell & Co., Hymes Bros. Co., Cailler & Co., Elson & Brewer, Leesburger Bros., Dodge & Olcott Co.

Swindell Bros., Baltimore and New York, are putting on the market a new glass sprinkler, patent applied for, which possesses decided advantages that are set forth in their advertisement on page xix.

City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association devoted its May meeting to a visit to the Government Drug Garden at Arlington Experimental Farm. Among the interesting features inspected were a large number of perfume-yielding plants which are being cultivated experimentally. The importance of this branch of the Agricultural Department's work was impressed upon the visitors by Dr. R. H. True, physiologist in charge.

Fire at Rochester, N. Y., on May 15 did \$20,000 damage to the Puritan Soap Co.'s building at 500 Exchange street. The plant, which was fully insured, is being rebuilt.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, Eng., was held on the 11th inst., James M. Bush presiding. For the second year in succession both the gross and net profits exceed any previously recorded figures in the history of the business. After providing for debenture interest, directors' remuneration, depreciation and expenses, there remained with the amount brought forward, the substantial profit of £46,959 (\$228,525.97). After deducting the dividend on the preference shares and the interim dividend on the ordinary shares there remained a balance of £37,584 (\$182,902.54). The dividend for the year on the ordinary shares amounted to 10 per cent.

Armour & Co. have awarded contracts for the erection of a large soap, oil and fertilizer plant at Roosevelt, N. J. Work is to be started immediately.

A preliminary programme for the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, at Indianapolis, June 28 to July 1, has been sent to us by the secretary, Prof. Charles L. Parsons, of Durham, N. H. Food Commissioner H. E. Barnard is chairman of the local committee and H. A. Schwarz, 522 Tibbs avenue, Indianapolis, is chairman of the local publicity committee. Many papers of importance will be read and an interesting programme of entertainment is being provided.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Pompano Oil Co., Portland, Me. Oil business of all kinds. Capital, \$300,000. President, C. E. Eaton, and treasurer, A. F. Jones, Portland.

Robert W. Eggert Co. has been incorporated in Illinois to manufacture oils, greases and soaps, with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are: George F. Eggert, N. M. Berg and Robert W. Eggert, of Chicago.

Dr. Hyman Dental Remedy Co. has been incorporated in New York with \$25,000 capital, to manufacture and deal in drugs, dental powders, washes, etc., by S. J. Hyman, J. Hyman and L. W. Simons, of New York City.

Standard Sanitary Specialties Co. has been incorporated in New Jersey to manufacture liquid soaps, deodorizing fluids, etc., with \$100,000 capital, by Ada J. Downing, John H. Lloyd and Albert C. Osmond.

Johnson Chemical Co.: capital, \$50,000; to manufacture and deal in soaps, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated in New York by E. Letcher, of Plainfield, N. J.; J. Franklin Myers and G. L. McCracken, of New York City.

Arthur David's Chemical Co., of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital to manufacture soaps, chemicals, etc., by M. J. C. Walter, Arthur Davids and Alfred T. Beckwith.

Sanipure Co. has been incorporated in Delaware to manufacture and sell toilet preparations, cosmetics and druggists' sundries. The incorporators are: James Ledy, C. B. Ledy and H. C. Leyman, all of Chicago, Ill. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Klensall Products Co., New York, has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by Caroline H. Gould, David L. Carver and Abraham S. Arnold, 24 St. Marks place, all of New York City.

Frederick H. Fox Co., Syracuse, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capitalization to export, import and otherwise deal in perfumes, soaps, toilet waters, etc., by Frederick H. Fox, N. C. Fox and Sheldon C. Fox.

Felix Tempest Co., Portland, Me., \$500,000, manufacture and sell drugs and perfumes; president, Clarence E. Eaton; treasurer, Albert F. Jones, Portland.

Salvador Reduces Duty on Soap Materials.

The Bureau of Manufactures at Washington has been advised in a report from Salvador that by a decree of April 7, 1911, the import duties on the following materials used in the manufacture of soap and candles were reduced to 0.04 peso per kilo; raw stearin, olein, cocoanut and palm oils, paraffin, resin, Burgundy pitch, caustic soda and potash, soda ash, silicate of soda, refined tallow and wicks for candles. The duty, together with the surtaxes, amounted to 114 per cent. of the rate given above, of which 37 per cent. is payable in United States gold or its equivalent and 77 per cent. in silver currency, the present value of the silver peso being about 38.9 cents. The above products are also exempted from the recent surtax of 20 per cent. in United States gold.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

STATE.

Dakota.—New net weight and measure law affecting the sale of food products goes into effect July 1.

April bulletin devotes much space to Munyon's kidney cure, asks if it is a fraud and declares that an analysis reveals nothing but sugar.

Ginger products, bearing a specific name, which contain capsicum, are misbranded unless the statement of this fact is clearly set forth in proper form in the name of the article, for the product is not a ginger product, but an imitation one containing capsicum.

Indiana.—Commissioner Barnard's report for March shows that six of nine flavoring extracts examined did not contain the required amount of essential oils or were misbranded as to composition. One manufacturer of lemon extract, upon prosecution on a charge of misbranding, was found not guilty.

Illegal Terpeneless Flavors in Kansas.

Kansas.—In the April bulletin State Chemist Bailey gives additional data regarding the examination of illegal terpeneless lemon flavors.

1207.—Banner Brand, one-fourth standard strength. Terpeneless Lemon Flavor. Theo. Poehler Mercantile Co., Lawrence and Emporia. One-eighth strength. Illegal.

1420.—Leader Terpeneless Lemon Extract, half strength. Rohlfing & Co. One-third strength claimed. Illegal.

2695.—Concentrated Extract of Orange. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. Citral, 0.063 per cent. Illegal.

6209.—Frontier 1846 Brand Extract of Terpeneless Lemon. Alcohol, 50 per cent. Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo. One-third strength claimed. Illegal.

6484.—Golden Robin Brand Terpeneless Lemon Extract. Hutchinson Wholesale Grocery Co., Hutchinson. Two-thirds strength claimed. Illegal.

6485.—Orient Brand Terpeneless Lemon Flavor. Anthony Wholesale Grocery Co., Anthony. One-sixth strength claimed. Illegal.

6487.—Rose Bud Brand Terpeneless Lemon. Hanley & Kinsella, St. Louis. One-half strength claimed. Illegal.

7772.—Palace Car Brand Extract of Terpeneless Lemon. McCord-Kistler Mercantile Co., Topeka. One-tenth deficient. Illegal.

7774.—Shepard's Economical Flavoring Terpeneless Lemon Extract. Serial No. 11,648. Shepard Baking Powder Co., St. Louis. Slightly below standard.

7774A.—Ayer's Brand Terpeneless Extract Lemon. Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co., Kansas City, Mo. One-half strength claimed. Illegal.

7775.—Old Fort Brand Terpeneless Extract of Lemon. Fort Scott Wholesale Grocery Co., Fort Scott. Two-thirds strength claimed. Illegal.

7781.—Golden Robin Brand. Serial No. No. 2639. Terpeneless Extract of Lemon. Hutchinson Wholesale Grocery Co. Less than three-quarters of strength claimed. Illegal.

7787.—Terpeneless Lemon Flavor. Boerner-Fry Co., Iowa City. Two-thirds strength claimed. Illegal.

7791.—Terpeneless Lemon. Forbes Bros.' Tea and Spice Co., St. Louis. One-half strength claimed. Illegal.

9054.—Tone's Gilt Edge Terpeneless Extract Lemon. Tone Bros., Des Moines. One-half strength claimed. Illegal.

9062.—Banner Brand Terpeneless Lemon Extract. Theo. Poehler Mercantile Co., Lawrence. Two-thirds strength claimed. Illegal.

9206.—Palace Car Brand Terpeneless Lemon. Mc-

Cord-Kistler Mercantile Co., Topeka. Eight-tenths strength. Illegal.

9210.—2 Oz. Full Measure Beauty Brand Terpeneless Half Strength Lemon Flavor, 40 per cent. Alcohol. Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co. Half-strength. Illegal.

9234.—Banner Brand Terpeneless Lemon Extract. Serial No. 2639. Theo. Poehler Mercantile Co. Half strength. Illegal.

9355.—Ideal Terpeneless Half Strength Lemon Flavor. Long Bros. Grocery Co., Kansas City, Mo. Half strength claimed. Illegal.

9356.—Eagle Brand Lemon Terpeneless Extract. Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis. Eight-tenths strength. Illegal.

9356A.—Buster Brown Brand Extract of Terpeneless Lemon. 1 oz. Full Measure, 50 per cent Alcohol. Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co. Half strength claimed. Illegal.

9356B.—Frontier 1846 Terpeneless Lemon Extract. 1/2 oz. Alcohol, not over 45 per cent. Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph. Nine-tenths strength. Illegal.

9362.—Palace Car Brand Extract of Terpeneless Lemon. McCord-Kistler Mercantile Co., Topeka. Nine-tenths strength claimed. Illegal.

9364.—Frontier 1846 Brand Terpeneless Lemon Extract. 1/2 oz. Alcohol not over 45 per cent. Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph. Two-thirds strength claimed. Illegal.

9365.—Ayer's Brand Terpeneless Extract Lemon. Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co., Kansas City, Mo. One-third strength claimed. Illegal.

Oklahoma.—In a letter to Food Commissioner Russel, the attorney-general of Oklahoma writes:

"With respect to the law declaring that it should be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange, essence of vanilla not wholly made from the extract made of vanilla beans, you are advised that the meaning of the law is unmistakable, and that substances which are labeled:

"a. Vanilla and tonka flavoring extract: Extract of vanilla, 35 per cent.; extract of tonka, 65 per cent.; caramel color. b. 'Vanillin flavoring'-caramel coloring' would not conform to the requirements of this section of the statute." The attorney-general further suggests to the food commissioner the advisability of giving notice to parties who have stocks of vanilla and tonka and other combinations of vanilla containing substances not deleterious to health reasonable time to dispose of such stock before prosecutions are undertaken.

FEDERAL.

(Notice of Judgment No. 768.)

Adulteration and Misbranding of a Food Product— "New York Brand Extract Lemon Compound."

On or about June 9, 1909, Victor Althur, doing business under the firm name and style of Ketchum Co., New York City, shipped from the State of New York to the State of New Jersey a quantity of a food product labeled: "New York Brand Extract Lemon Compound. Formula, Citral, Lemon Juice, Alcohol and Water. Color Lemon Yel. Guar. Ser. No. 4852. Ketchum & Company, 186 Wm. St. N. Y." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following result: Specific gravity, 0.9910; solids, 0.32 per cent.; lemon oil by polarization, 0.0 per cent.; lemon oil by precipitation, 0.0 per cent.; alcohol, 7.30 per cent.; citral, 0.013 per cent.; citric acid, absent; reaction, alkaline; colored with naphthol yellow S; methyl alcohol, absent. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated in that it was artificially colored with a coal-tar dye which was not declared on the label thereof, and which lowered and injuriously affected the quality and

strength of the product; and that the product was misbranded in that the label above set forth appearing on the container of the product regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein was false and misleading so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, because so the said label indicated that the product thus labeled was an extract lemon compound, whereas in truth and in fact it was not an extract lemon compound but a solution containing no oil of lemon, which is an essential ingredient of extract lemon compound.

On January 11, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

(*Notice of Judgment No. 783.*)

Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about February 22, 1910, Pietro Viviano, Salvatore Viviano, Giovanni Viviano and Giuseppe Viviano, doing business as S. Viviano & Bros., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois a consignment of a food product in cans labeled: "La Sicilia—Extra Compound Cotton Seed Oil—Olive Oil—S. V. & Bros.—St. Louis, Mo." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Index of refraction at 15° C., 1.4732; iodin number average of 3 determinations, 100; cotton-seed oil—Halphen's test—strongly positive. As it appeared from the above analysis and report thereon that the product was misbranded in that the contents of said cans consisted principally of cottonseed oil and that the label upon said cans indicated that the contents thereof were olive oil; that the words "La Sicilia Olive Oil" appearing upon said label indicated to the purchaser that said cans contained olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact, said cans contained a compound consisting principally of cottonseed oil; that said article was an imitation and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; that the label upon said cans was false and misleading; and that the cans were so labeled as to mislead and deceive the purchaser.

The defendants entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs.

(*Notice of Judgment No. 832.*)

Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about November 25, 1909, the Italian Importing Co., New York City, shipped from New York into Oregon a quantity of a food product labeled: "Olio sopravino Savoia Brand Salad Oil"; very small type at bottom of label "a compound winter pressed cotton salad oil flavored with pure Italian olive oil, packed in U. S. complying with Pure Food Law." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, and the product was found to consist largely of cottonseed oil. As it appeared that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Italian Importing Co., Inc. Upon trial the jury found the defendant guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

(*Notice of Judgment No. 840.*)

Misbranding of Greaseless Peroxide Cream.

On or about May 21, 1910, John Brunner and Fred T. Barrett, doing business as the Peroxide Specialty Co., Cincinnati, shipped from Ohio into Indiana a consignment of a drug product labeled: (On bottle) "Brunner's Greaseless Peroxide Cream. An ideal bleach for the skin. . . . Peroxide Specialty Co., Cincinnati, O.;" (on carton) Brunner's Greaseless Peroxide Cream. An ideal bleach for the skin. . . . Peroxide Specialty Co., sole distributors. Brunner's Peroxide Cream produces a rich, white skin and a complexion admirably fair. There is nothing more beneficial to the skin where blemishes or impurities exist than peroxide of hydrogen. Only the purest and best of this product is used in making Brunner's Peroxide Cream. . . . Guaranteed by Peroxide

Specialty Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 8085. Peroxide Specialty Co., Cincinnati, O." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, with the following results: Moisture and volatile matter at 100 degs. Cent., 73.43 per cent.; ash, 3.45 per cent.; borax, positive; glycerine, positive; spermaceti, positive; peroxides, negative. As the findings of the analyst showed that the product was misbranded, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio against the said Brunner and Barrett, alleging that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that said labels created the impression and belief that said drug contained a substantial amount of peroxide of hydrogen such as to make it the active ingredient therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article contained no peroxide of hydrogen.

On February 1, 1911, the defendants entered a plea of guilty, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs amounting to \$24.05.

(*Notice of Judgment No. 842.*)

Adulteration and Misbranding of Vanilla Extract.

On or about January 21, 1910, the Paul Manufacturing Co., Boston, shipped from Massachusetts into Michigan a quantity of a food product labeled: "Concentrated Extract Vanilla; Compound Flavor of Vanilla. Vanillin, Coumarin and Vanilla .11, sugar syrup .16, caramel .01, dilute alcohol .72." Samples were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, and the product was found to contain alcohol by volume 7.37 per cent., vanillin 0.11 per cent., coumarin 0.03 per cent., and to be artificially colored with caramel. As the findings of the analyst indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts against the said Paul Manufacturing Co., alleging the product so shipped to be adulterated, in that an imitation vanilla extract, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article; and alleging the product to be misbranded in that the label represented it to be a concentrated extract of vanilla and a compound flavor of vanilla and to contain 11 per cent. vanilla, which statements were false and misleading, because said article was not a concentrated extract of vanilla or a compound flavor of vanilla and in that it did not contain 11 per cent. vanilla or any vanilla whatever.

On January 30, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

(*Notice of Judgment No. 823, Food and Drugs Act.*)

Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.

On or about March 21, 1909, Jacob Frank, Charles Frank and Emil Frank, trading as the Frank Tea & Spice Company, shipped from Ohio into Kentucky a quantity of so-called lemon extract labeled: "P. & S. Brand Extract Terpeneless Lemon—Artificially Colored. The Frank Tea & Spice Co., Cincinnati, O." An analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry, was made with the following results: "Polarization, 0.0; lemon oil by precipitation, none; lemon oil by polarization, none; color, naphthol yellow S, artificial; citral, 0.05 per cent.; and alcohol, 49.1 per cent." As the finding of the analyst showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Jacob, Charles, and Emil Frank, and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio against said Jacob, Charles, and Emil Frank, alleging that the product was adulterated in the following particulars, to wit:

First: That another substance, to wit, a dilute solution of alcohol and water, was substituted in part for the terpeneless lemon extract, in said article, represented to be ter-

(Continued on page 98.)



NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co., 100 William St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

991,848.—SOAP-HOLDING DEVICE.—Max William Hendrich, Seattle, Wash. Filed May 22, 1909. Serial No. 497,705.

5. A floating soap-holder comprising a hollow floating body having its upper portion of substantially circular shape and its lower portion of inverted bell-shape, a ballast at the center of the bottom of the body, supporting legs upon the bottom of the body, a concaved soap support at the top of the body and having a surrounding soap retaining rim, and a drain opening located at its lowest point and above the water line, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

991,879.—BOTTLE-CAPPING MACHINE.—William H. Niemeyer, Baltimore, Md. Filed May 29, 1907. Serial No. 376,327.

5. In a bottle-capping machine, a capping-head comprising a plurality of pressure-applying devices carried thereby for the purpose of applying pressure at various points about the circumference of the cap-flange, a sliding

sleeve split longitudinally to form a plurality of yielding portions adapted to engage and effect the movement of the pressure-applying members, and means for effecting the movement of the sleeve.

992,662.—**BOTTLE-CLOSURE.**—Friedrich Eduard Heinrich, Stuttgart, Germany. Filed March 1, 1910. Serial No. 546,654.

A bottle closure comprising a flanged cap, a packing medium held within said cap, a slotted elastic guiding member snugly fitting upon the head of a bottle, a flange of said slotted member securing the same to the cap by gripping over the flange of said cap, adapted to hold the packing medium within said cap, and possessing a predetermined form and size in proper relation to the bottle head for the purpose of centering the closure cap and avoiding a tilting of the same and consequent injuries to the packing, and means for fastening the closure in closed position and releasing the same.

993,672.—**BOTTLE-WASHING MACHINE.**—Charles E. Felt, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 14, 1908. Serial No. 415,906.

5. A machine of the class described including in combination means for holding the bottle on end, a support adjacent the other end of the bottle and provided with an aperture, a cup-shaped member adapted to engage the free end of the bottle, said member being provided with a stem projecting into the aperture in the said support, means engaging the said stem for holding the member against displacement with relation to the support, a yielding member disposed between the last said means and the support, and means for cleaning the outside of the bottle, said means also imparting axial rotation to the bottle, and said yielding members being adapted to clamp the cup shaped member against the end of the bottle whereby said member will form a rotatable bearing for the bottle.

LABELS REGISTERED.

15,730.—**Title:** "HUFFMAN'S DANDRUFF REMEDY." (For Hair-Tonic.)—Hayes Huffman, St. Louis, Mo. Filed March 30, 1911.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

2,747.—**Title:** "MANHATTAN FRENCH BOUQUET BORATED TALCUM." (For Talcum Powder.)—Moritz Friedman, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1911.

2,752.—**Title:** "POPPY BRAND COTTON-SEED OIL." (For Cotton-Seed Oil.)—William Young Lawton, San Francisco, Cal. Filed April 8, 1911.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

81,771.—Certain Medicinal Remedies, Tablets, Powders, Pills, Liniments, Antiseptics, and Toilet Preparations.—American Drug and Press Association, Phoenix, Ariz. Ter., and Decorah, Iowa.

Filed December 19, 1910. Serial No. 53,358. Published March 7, 1911.

81,803.—Hair-Unguent.—A. C. Hixon, Guthrie, Okla. Filed July 18, 1910. Serial No. 50,874. Published March 7, 1911.

81,825.—Hair-Tonic.—C. & Ph. Roussos, New York. Filed November 11, 1910. Serial No. 52,726. Published March 7, 1911.

81,841.—Hair-Dyeing Preparations.—Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany.

Filed January 27, 1911. Serial No. 54,139. Published March 14, 1911.

81,852.—Toilet-Cream Compound for External Use.—E. M. Candow & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed October 8, 1910. Serial No. 52,165. Published March 14, 1911.

81,870.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—Nathan E. Goldberg, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 1, 1910. Serial No. 53,064. Published March 14, 1911.

81,883.—Cotton-Seed Oil.—Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, Ky.

Filed February 9, 1910. Serial No. 47,687. Published March 14, 1911.

81,900.—Preparations for Softening and Perfuming Water for the Bath.—Alfred Hamilton Myers, London, England.

Filed March 29, 1910. Serial No. 48,732. Published March 14, 1911.

81,930.—Essential Oils, Perfumes, Perfumed Oils, Perfumed Fats, Concrete Perfumes, Floral Waters.—Frederic Walmesley Warrick, Grasse, France.

Filed December 9, 1910. Serial No. 53,203. Published March 14, 1911.

81,938.—Hair-Tonic.—Abell A. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

Filed July 9, 1910. Serial No. 50,775. Published March 14, 1911.

81,966.—Antiseptic Healing-Lotion.—Frank B. Dennie, Minneapolis, Minn.

Filed June 17, 1908. Serial No. 35,448. Published March 21, 1911.

81,986.—Concentrating Extracts or Syrups for Flavoring Purposes.—Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich.

Filed December 27, 1910. Serial No. 53,478. Published March 21, 1911.

81,992.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—Hedden & Eberhardt, New York, N. Y.

Filed January 12, 1911. Serial No. 53,842. Published March 21, 1911.

82,001.—Cotton-Seed Oil.—Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, Ky.

Filed February 9, 1910. Serial No. 47,691. Published March 21, 1911.

82,023.—Tooth-Soap.—K. K. Landespriv. Milly-Kerzen, Seifen-und Glycerin-Fabrik, von F. A. Sarg's Sohn & Co., Vienna, and Liesing, near Vienna, Austria-Hungary.

Filed August 4, 1905. Serial No. 11,240. Published February 13, 1906.

82,031.—Olive Oil.—S. J. Valk & Bro., New York.

Filed June 13, 1910. Serial No. 50,281. Published November 1, 1910.

82,046.—Salve, Chill-Tonic, and Toilet Powder.—J. S. Burton Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

Filed May 4, 1910. Serial No. 49,502. Published March 14, 1911.

82,054.—Hair Preparation in the Form of an Ointment.—Theophilus N. Coleman, Knoxville, Tenn.

Filed July 15, 1911. Serial No. 54,542. Published March 28, 1911.

82,073.—Olive-Oil.—Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Filed November 10, 1910. Serial No. 52,691. Published March 28, 1911.

82,074.—Detergent Washing Preparation.—Ellick H. Gollings, Chicago, Ill.

Filed October 28, 1910. Serial No. 52,486. Published March 28, 1911.

82,083.—Powdered Soapstone, Powdered Talc, and Flake Graphite. The R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N. J.

Filed January 30, 1911. Serial No. 54,174. Published March 28, 1911.

82,094.—Shampoo Preparation.—The Koken Barbers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Filed February 23, 1911. Serial No. 54,695. Published March 28, 1911.

82,097.—Olive Oil.—Lekas & Drivas, New York, N. Y.

Filed November 3, 1910. Serial No. 52,597. Published March 28, 1911.

82,110.—Medicinal and Toilet Soap.—Robinson Bros. & Company, Incorporated, Portland, Me., and Malden, Mass.

Filed January 9, 1911. Serial No. 53,786. Published March 28, 1911.

82,112.—Rouge.—Julius Schmid, Inc., Astoria, N. Y.

Filed July 14, 1910. Serial No. 50,835. Published March 28, 1911.

82,113.—Rice-Powder.—Julius Schmid, Inc., Astoria, N. Y.

Filed July 14, 1910. Serial No. 50,836. Published March 28, 1911.

82,128.—Soaps.—Charles W. Young and Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed December 14, 1910. Serial No. 53,271. Published March 28, 1911.

(See Page 98 for Trade Marks Applied For.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

FRANCE.

Our correspondent in France, G. L. Mazuyer, sends us the following regarding the crops of orange-flower and rose for May, 1911:

Orange-flower.—The harvesting of the orange-flower crop will begin in a short time; as a whole it appears good, and more abundant than the crop of past years. The late showers will assist in the fulfillment of these predictions, for this humidity has brought the buds to complete maturity, which is very favorable for the yield. Because of the propitious atmospheric conditions, flowering will be hastened.

The market for orange-flowers will, by reason of these conditions, revert to more rational limits, that is to say 60-70 frs. per kg., a price which has been considerably exceeded during the last few years. If the Syndicate of Flower Producers wishes to profit from the advantageous crop of this season, they should come to an understanding with the perfumers, whose interests are conjoint with their own; any improvement in the relations between producers and manufacturers is highly desirable and will have as its greatest result the increased sale of Neroli essential oil, in which the cultivator is chiefly interested. It may be here noted that this has decreased of late years due to excessive price. Without consideration of the pressing need for Neroli, there is every reason to believe that the price of this essence will be normal this year, and it can be predicted that Neroli will regain the ground it has lost and be restored to the favor it merits.

Rose.—The rose harvest, delayed by cool weather, at the beginning of April, will not be very late. It will be somewhat irregular, but after the almost complete penury of the crops of 1909 and 1910 this year's harvest comparatively will not be unsatisfactory. The situation will not long remain dull, the old stocks of raw materials (derived from rose) are exhausted and it is imperative to renew these. The producers do not ignore this condition of things and look forward to making up the losses of past years; exaggerated prices can be expected, but nothing has been made public as to the same. It is to be hoped that prices will be kept within the limits of reason, even though "roses at their weight in gold" have already been spoken of. The majority of the producers belong to a syndicate, which has not done anything as yet, but which may take some action before long.

In a commercial review, dated May 9, Jeancard Fils & Co., Cannes, make the following observations:

Rose.—The frosts of April damaged the crop to a slight extent, and it will be medium, especially if there is a continuance of the warm and dry weather, which has now lasted since the beginning of Spring. As the demand is very great and the supply insufficient the loose flower markets at the fantastic price of 2 frs. 25 per kilo. A similar situation is found in Bulgaria, where the price of the flower is 30 to 50 centimes. Rose products are rising.

Orange.—Harvesting commenced in the first part of May. In accord with our prediction, the cold weather did no great harm and the flower will be abundant. Orange products, Neroli in particular, will sell this year at a very advantageous price.

Oil of Spike.—Without movement.

Oil of Anise.—Still very firm and stocks at Tonkin are exhausted. Some arrivals of Chene Anise are announced, but the price is very high.

Oil of Bergamot.—Rising greatly.

Oil of Bois de Rose.—Still very weak. The price of the wood at Guiana is again going up.

Chinese Cinnamon.—Without movement.

Oil of Lemon.—Very firm.

Ceylon Citronella.—Without movement.

Geranium of Cannes.—Stock exhausted.

Geranium, African and Bourbon.—Both rising.

Cloves.—Lowering tendency.

Kananga.—Without movement.

Lavender.—Very firm. Good merchandise becoming more rare.

Lemongrass.—No large transactions. New crop is being awaited.

Linaloe.—Without movement.

Mandarin.—None.

Neroli.—Lower tendency.

Palmarosa.—Market firm; arrivals rare.

Patchouly.—Continued rise of leaves. Market for essential oil is not slow to follow this movement.

Petit-grain.—Very firm for Bigarade with American lower.

Ylang Ylang.—Feeble, with the market full.

Olive Oil.—Regarding olive oil under date of May 16, the Chamber of Commerce at Nice says: "Our market presents a little more animation. The manufacture of olive oils of extra quality is not important, and oil of this sort easily finds purchasers, notwithstanding high prices. In general, the market continues high, and considerable improvement is necessary before business will again go on in a regular manner. The temperature at present augurs well for the coming harvest."

Syrian Olive Orchards Badly Damaged.

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, Aleppa, reports that during the severely cold weather experienced in January and February, 1911, the numerous olive orchards of the Aleppo district were so badly damaged that scarcely any crop is expected in 1911. Those experienced in the raising of olives say that for the most part the trees have been killed outright. In that case they will be cut down and the production of olives will be very slight for five to seven years, or until the trees have sufficient time to mature.

The exports at Alexandretta, one of the principal ports of the district, in 1909, amounted to 52 tons of oil and 380 tons of soap, and in 1908, 214 and 832 tons, respectively, the latter year showing practically a normal annual exportation, as in 1909 there was a very short crop.

Olive Oil in Spain.

Regarding Spanish olive oil, the British Consul at Seville reports, under date March 29, that owing to the almost complete failure of the last crop of olives in many districts, the supply of olive oil is somewhat short, and prices have in consequence been high. They appear, however, to be falling steadily, as the recent heavy rains and the general weather conditions favor the blossoming of the trees, and it is hoped that the next crop will be a good one.

Soap in Turkey.

An Ottoman soap company has been formed with an authorized capital of £T30,000, in which British finance is interested. A factory has been built at Aivan Serai on the Golden Horn, and the primary object is to manufacture and supply soap of the same quality as that supplied by Crete and Mytelene. Perfumed and other soaps will be produced, and it is also proposed to manufacture glycerin.

Toilet Soaps and Preparations in China.

The importation of toilet soap at Canton in 1909 amounted to 8,083 dozen cakes, valued at \$2,728. There is a growing demand among the Chinese in that section for foreign toilet and fancy soaps, cheap perfumeries, "Florida water," and similar toilet preparations.

BEANS.

There was little change in the vanilla bean situation during May, except that on arrivals from France and keen interest in the crop news the price of Bourbons was readjusted at \$3.75@4.25, a closer range than was shown at previous quotations when the figures were \$3.60@4.37½. Under date of Paris, May 19, the Planters' Syndicate says in a bulletin:

Bourbon Vanilla.—Paris market still very firm. On the 17th inst. there was a small public sale at London, at which prices were maintained. Thirty-four boxes of Seychelles, in doubtful preservation, returned from New York, limited too high, were withdrawn from the sale. The steamer *Oxus* arrived on the 14th inst. at Marseille with 14 cases of Bourbon vanilla, as against 20 cases by boat corresponding to last year. Vanilla crop, 1911 and 1912 is estimated from 55,000 to 60,000 kilos at Bourbon. Of this amount, one-third, about 20 tons, are already bought on consignment principally by American or German houses known to operate largely in Mexican and Tahiti vanillas. Bourbon vanilla has controlled the market price for the two other productions during the last year and to maintain these latter a similar service must be done for Bourbon vanillas.

Tahiti Vanilla.—The *Mariposa* arrived on the 13th inst. at San Francisco, carrying only 167 tins or 7,500 kilos; at the same period last year it carried 22,000 kilos. Tahiti exported in 1910 exactly 256,719 kilos and a crop of about 300,000 kilos was expected that year. The Chinese will prepare vanilla as before the new law, for it is only necessary that they pass an examination for aptitude in the preparation. If rejected they can be again examined after a delay of three months.

Almond, Bitter	per lb.	\$3.50	Juniper Berries, twice rect...	1.25	Tansy	2.25
" F. F. P. A.		4.50	Kananga, Java	3.00	Thyme, red	1.10
" Artificial		.75	Lavender, English	7.50	" white	1.30
" Sweet True		.55-.60	" Cultivated	2.85	Vetivert, Bourbon	6.00-7.00
" Peach-Kernel		.30-.35	" Fleurs, 28-30%	2.50	" Indian	30.00-40.00
Amber, Crude		.15	Lemon	1.25-1.30	Wintergreen, artificial	.38
" Rectified		.25	Lemongrass	1.50	" genuine	4.50-5.00
Anise		1.25	Limes, expressed	2.00	Wormwood	7.00
Aspic (Spike)		1.10-1.25	" distilled	.50	Ylang-Ylang	36.00-40.00
Bay, Porto Rico		3.50	Linaloe	2.75	BEANS.	
Bay		2.10	Mace, distilled	.75	Tonka Beans, Angostura	4.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%		4.40-4.65	Mustard, natural	4.10	" Para	3.00
Birch (Sweet)		1.75	" seed, gen.	8.50	Vanilla Beans, Mexican	4.00-6.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle		4.00-4.50	" artificial	2.00	" Cut	3.75
Cade		.20	Myrrane, rect.	.12	" Bourbon	3.75-4.25
Cajeput		.60	Neroli, petale	.50	" Tahita	1.25-1.50
Camphor		.12	" artificial	15.00-17.00	SUNDRIES.	
Caraway Seed		1.00	Nutmeg	.80	Ambergris, black	(oz.) 15.00-20.00
Cardamom		17.00	Opopanax	7.00	" gray	" 25.00-27.50
Carvol		2.00	Orange, bitter	2.50	Civet, horns	.150-1.75
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical		.95	" sweet	2.30	Chalk, precipitated	.04½-.06
" Lead free		1.10-1.35	Origanum	25.40	Cologne Spirit	(gal.) 2.60
" Redistilled		1.50	Orris Root, concrete	3.50-4.75	Cumarin	3.35
Cedar, Leaf		.70-.75	" absolute (oz.)	28.50-32.00	Heliotropine	1.75
" Wood		.18	Patchouly	3.50-4.00	Menthol	4.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon		6.50-14.00	Pennyroyal	1.40-1.75	Musk, Cab., pods	(oz.) 8.00
Citronella		.25-.28	Peppermint	2.80	" grain	" 15.00
Cloves		1.10	Petit Grain, American	2.25	Tonquin, pods	" 13.00-16.00
Copaiba		1.25	" French	6.50	" grains	" 19.00-21.00
Coriander		6.00-12.00	Pimento	2.00	" Artificial, per lb.	1.75-3.00
Croton		.75	Rose	6.50-7.50	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.12
Cubeb		3.75	Rosemary, French	.80	Orris Root, powdered and	
Erigeron		2.00	" Trieste	4.00	granulated	.14
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%		.40	Rue	.45	Talc, Italian	(ton) 50.00
Fennel, Sweet		1.40	Safrol	2.75	" French	" 40.00
" Bitter		.75	Sandalwood, East India	1.50	" Domestic	" 15.00-25.00
Geranium, African		4.25-4.75	" West India	.35	Terpineol	.35-.45
" Bourbon		3.50-3.75	Sassafras, artificial	.75	Thymol	1.40
" French		11.00	" natural	1.40	Vanillin	(oz.) .35
" Turkish		3.25-3.50	Savin	3.25		
Ginger		6.50	Spearmint	.50		
Gingergrass		1.35	Spruce			
Hemlock		.55				

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

In the local market there was an easy tendency during the month with little change of prices. The Messina essences were strong, however, with an upward tendency.

The peppermint situation was easy and there was a decline to \$2.80, although nothing new of a definite character was learned regarding the new crop.

In the Orange Oil protest case, pending before the United States General Appraisers, there was no decision last month, but briefs were submitted, including a summary of the arguments which have been offered in support of the contention that the product should be assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the essential oil classification of paragraph 3 of the Tariff Act. It is expected that there will be a decision before long.

SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow, city, .05¾ (hhd.); country, .05%.
 Grease, brown, .05¾@.05¾; yellow, .05¾@.06%.
 Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, .42½@.43; winter yellow, .06¾@.07%.
 Cocoanut oil, Cochin, .08%; Ceylon, .08%.
 Olive oil, in bond, .86.
 Olive oil, foots, prime, .07%@.07%.
 Palm oil, Lagos, .06¾; red, prime, .06%.
 Peanut, .08.
 Soya Bean oil, .06½.
 Chemicals, borax, .03¾; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.85.
 Rosin, water white, \$8.15.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(See page 95 for Other Trade Mark News.)

52,562.—Goodrich Drug Co., Omaha, Neb. Filed February 4, 1908. Claims use since September 1, 1904.—Massage-Cream, Toilet Cream, Talcum Powder, Face-Powder, Tooth-Paste and a lotion.

37,440.—Oakford and Fahnestock, Peoria, Ill. Filed September 17, 1908. Claims use since May, 1891.—Olive Oil, etc.

42,389.—Washclean Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. Filed May 13, 1909. Claims use since November, 1908. (The portrait shown being that of George W. Thompson, president of the corporation.)—A Washing Compound containing paraffin.

45,164.—William Migge, London, England. Filed October 6, 1909. Claims use since the 29th day of March, 1909.—Toilet Powder.

45,705.—Kogeos & Poolo, Atlanta, Ga. Filed Nov. 4, 1909. Claims use since August 6, 1909. (The portrait being that of George Kogeos.)—Hair Tonic.

45,863.—R. E. Purcell & Co., San Antonio, Texas. Filed November 13, 1909. Claims use since October 1, 1909.—A Hair Tonic.

46,710.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed December 24, 1909. Claims use since January, 1895.—Nail Polish, Perfumes, Sachet-Powder, Tooth-Powder, Tincture of Benzoin, Tooth Paste, Toilet Waters, Toilet Creams, Toilet Lotions, Almond-Meal, Hair Tonic, Bay Rum, Cologne-Water and Talcum Powder.

46,915.—Sociedad Vinicola, S. & L. Durlacher, Hamburg, Germany. Filed January 5, 1910. Claims use since the year 1903.—Perfumery.

49,760.—George Mayerle, San Francisco, Calif. Filed May 16, 1910. Claims use since July 1, 1901.—Eye-Lotions.

50,128.—Magnolia Cotton Oil Co., Houston, Texas. Filed June 4, 1910. Claims use since October 5, 1909.—Cotton-Seed Oil and an Oleaginous Compound for Cooking Purposes.

51,381.—Grumme & Son, Stockholm, Sweden. Filed August 12, 1910. Claims use since October, 1907.—Tooth-Cream.

53,337.—Theodore James Pomeroy, Guadalajara, Mexico. Filed December 17, 1910. Claims use since July, 1907.—A Mexican Hair Tonic.

53,768.—Harry G. Davis, Dover, N. H. Filed January 9, 1911. Claims use since January 11, 1910.—Irritations of the Skin and Scalp, etc.

54,150.—Ella R. Trevaskis, St. Louis, Mo. Filed January 27, 1911. Claims use since June, 1903.—Talcum Powder, Toilet Water and Rouge.

54,155.—Ralph Hodder, Scranton, Pa. Filed January 28, 1911. Claims use since about January 1, 1901.—Hair Tonic.

54,185.—Abraham Rogal, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 30, 1911. Claims use since January 16, 1911.—Hair Tonics.

54,381.—William T. Grosse Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed February 8, 1911. Claims use since January 21, 1911.—Soap.

54,505.—Giragos Dongian, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 14, 1911. Claims use since about the first week of August, 1910. (The picture being fanciful.)—Hair Tonics or Restorers.

54,580.—Louis C. Wedgefuth, Yonkers, N. Y. Filed February 17, 1911. Claims use since November 1, 1910.—Soap.

54,598.—The Torda Chemical Co., Port Richmond, N. Y. Filed February 18, 1911. Claims use since November, 1910.—Nail-Enamel.

54,620.—H. & G. Klotz & Co., Paris, France, and New York, N. Y. Filed February 20, 1911. Claims use since August 11, 1910.—Perfumery, Perfumery Essences, Perfumed Oils, Perfumed Waters, Perfumed Powders and Perfumery Extracts.

54,765.—McKinney Remedy Co., Mansfield, Mo. Filed February 28, 1911. Claims use since September 15, 1910. (The portrait and fac-simile signature being those of Louisa McKinney, M. D.)—Face-Cream, etc.

54,820.—Incorporated Dentists, New York, N. Y. Filed

March 3, 1911. Claims use since February 15, 1911.—Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Powder, and a Liquid Dentifrice.

54,939.—Lazzell, Perfumer, New York, N. Y. Filed March 8, 1911. Claims use since February 1, 1911.—Talcum, Sachet, Face and Bath Powder.

54,991.—The Scudders-Gale Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed March 10, 1911. Claims use since October 18, 1910.—Flavoring Extracts, etc.

55,326.—Charles E. Marsh, Lynn, Mass. Filed March 27, 1911. Claims use since 1888.—Soap.

55,327.—Charles E. Marsh, Lynn, Mass. Filed March 27, 1911. Claims use since April 1, 1891. Under ten-year proviso.—Soap.

55,673.—Albert G. Schlueter, East St. Louis, Ill. Filed April 11, 1911. Claims use since January 1, 1911.—Face Powder.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

(Continued from page 93.)

peneless lemon extract, contained no more than 0.05 per cent. of citral derived from the oil of lemon, whereas terpeneless lemon extract should contain 0.2 per cent. of citral derived from oil of lemon, according to the standards of purity for food products, established by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1158).

Second: That a dilute solution of alcohol and water was mixed and packed with said article of food so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength. The information further alleged that the aforesaid product was misbranded in that the statement, to wit, "extract terpeneless lemon," was false, misleading, and deceptive, as said article of food did not contain 0.2 per cent. of citral derived from lemon, but contained only 0.05 per cent. of said citral, and therefore was not terpeneless lemon extract as recognized in the trade generally and in the standards of purity for food products established by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

On October 11, 1910, the defendants pleaded guilty to the information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

On a motion of counsel for defendants the court took its decision under reconsideration and briefs were filed by the defendants' counsel and by the United States attorney. On January 21, 1911, Judge Hollister filed an opinion affirming his judgment of October 11, 1910.

PINENE TEST FOR LEMON OIL.

Lemon oil; The pinene-test for—. E. J. Parry. Chem. and Drug, Jan. 28, 1911, 159-160.

In order to ascertain the value of Chace's pinene-test (see this J., 1908, 1174; 1909, 1325), the author examined ten samples of lemon oil of undoubted purity. The samples were submitted to: (1) Chace's test; and (2) a modification in which the first 10 per cent. of distillate was allowed to stand in contact with metallic sodium for two hours at 50 degs. C., and then re-distilled before applying the test (compare Schimmel's Report, November, 1908, 62). Four of the samples in the direct test and all of them in the modified test gave a positive result, although in no case were the characters of the crystals so well-defined as in the micro-photographs published by Chace. It must, therefore, be concluded that a positive result in Chace's test is, in no way, a certain indication of adulteration. Moreover, if a sample of lemon oil is adulterated with oil of turpentine to such an extent that a copious amount of crystals of pinene nitrosochloride is obtained in the test, such adulteration can be detected more readily and with greater certainty by the ordinary methods of analysis.—A. S.



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WANTED.—Dregs still and a vacuum still, both 10 to 15 gal. capacity, to be fitted for steam. LYONS DELANY COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

FORMULAS to sell by expert perfumer and toilet maker. Many foreign and domestic specialties. Moderate charges. Write to "Confidential," care of this journal.

UNUSUAL OFFER—FREE FROM COMPETITION!—Doctor of Chemistry will sell his *original* processes for the manufacture of synthetic and artificial perfuming materials. They are the results of long practice in Germany and France. These methods of manufacture can only be used in non-European countries. Drawings of machinery, after our own models, will also be furnished. *Full guarantee given as to rights, with no restrictions.* For soap and perfume manufacturers and capitalists; surest and largest profits. Inquiries to F. U. G. 949, Rudolf Mosse, Frankfort a Main.

WANTED.—Powder Sifter and Mixer, capacity from 100 to 200 pounds. Must be in good condition and equipped with good brushes. Address A. D. A., care of this journal.

YOUR CHANCE to get into a going mail order business handling hair and complexion remedies. Business shows monthly increase. Perfect working formulae. Good stock on hand. \$1,500 advertising paid in advance and a fine list of bona fide customers and leads from own advertising. No dead names. No bought lists used. If you want a business built on honor from the ground up get in touch with the advertiser. Personal reason for selling. Price \$5,000. Address Orloff, Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill.

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The finished result is a delight to the Perfumer and the Flavoring Extract Maker who aims to produce the **BEST.**

To prove our claims order a 5-gallon Boxed Demijohn, test it for freedom from Odor, compare it with what you now use or what you know about made in any country; we predict you will contract for annual supplies with

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WE ARE SPECIALISTS in the manufacture of casein rolling massage cream. Write us for samples and quotations. Get our prices before placing your contract. MARK W. ALLEN & Co., Detroit, Mich.

WE want some factory to manufacture the only laundry soap that was ever allowed a patent. COBB SOAP CO., G. H. McLaughlin, Secretary, Eureka Springs, Ark.

WANTED.—A salesman in every important center to sell our line of synthetics, concentrates and supplies to manufacturers of toilet preparations and large retail druggists. Familiarity with line not a necessity. Address with full particulars, Wetlin Chemical Co., 5323 State St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—If you have a strong line of toilet preparations, perfumes and specialties which will appeal to the mail order houses, department stores, etc., and wish a representation in Chicago for the same, kindly communicate with F. T. GORDON, 1953 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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PERFUMER of more than ordinary ability; skilled also on all toilet preparations, creams, shampoos, lotions, rouges, powders of any variety, flavoring extracts and mail order preparations, desires position. Cheerfully recommended by last employer. Address PERFUMER, 11 West Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY now or soon need some one to make your creams, powders, perfumes, etc., toilet specialties in general. You want a neat, intelligent, trustworthy married man of 31; thoroughly educated, with 12 years' practical experience in your line. You look for one who loves duty, loves "open game"; can manage; is careful buyer; has ambition to grow with you, big or small fellow, in proportion to his honest efforts in helping you to grow. This is your chance. Write now to "Employed," care of this journal.

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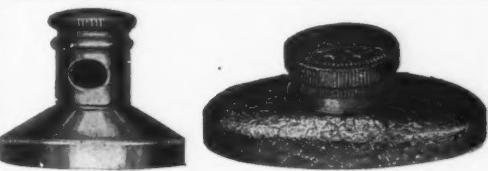
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NOT MASHED, AND SHOULD
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Synfleur Quality

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials

Paeony-Synfleur

Trade Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Several varieties of this popular garden flower are most delightfully fragrant. Paeony Synfleur duplicates the sweet odor of the blossom perfectly—gives a very soft, delicate flower effect and may either be used for producing a first class Paeony perfume, toilet water or sachet, or for building up new creations.

The delightfully delicate, soft fragrance of this material makes it specially adapted for perfuming the finest toilet creams and toilet preparations in general.

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The rich tropical effects produced by Mimosa-Synfleur, render it invaluable in combinations. It is delightfully fragrant and very powerful, suitable for all perfumery purposes, extracts, toilet waters, sachets, all toilet articles and produces very rich effects in toilet soaps.

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A powerful raw material imparting very strong Hyacinth effects. Specially suitable for toilet soaps.

Pounds \$10.00

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Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
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Synfleur Quality

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Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials

Aromol-Synfleur

Trade Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Aromol-I-Synfleur

Trade Mark REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Both of these products are the result of extensive research work, extending over many years. While absolutely free from even the slightest medicinal odor or taste, they have the highest medicinal and antiseptic value. In a series of tests, made by one of the foremost bacteriologists in the country, it was found that Aromol is forty times as powerful in antiseptic value as pure Carbolic Acid (or Phenol in crystals), that is, one ounce of Aromol had the same antiseptic efficiency as forty ounces of Carbolic Acid.

Aromol is specially intended for tooth preparations, pastes, powders or liquids and for all toilet articles, where the highest possible antiseptic effect is desired. Furthermore Aromol combines a delicious flavor and delightful odor. Wherever a high antiseptic value is desired in any toilet article, Aromol should be utilized freely.

Aromol is composed of the higher phenolic ethers, aromatic bodies and esters and is absolutely free from even the slightest medicinal by-odor or taste. It is perfectly harmless and non-poisonous.

Aromol-I has the same strength and medicinal qualities as Aromol, but is intended specially as a *perfume* material and should *not* be used as a flavor. Aromol-I furthermore is perfectly suitable for perfuming medicinal cold creams and ointments in general, to which it imparts high antiseptic and medicinal qualities.

In comparative quantitative tests as to antiseptic power, preventing the growth of bacteria, in a medium most favorable for such growth—that is, unsterilized milk, incubated for 24 hours—it was found that one part by weight of Aromol-Synfleur, exerted the same antiseptic value as forty parts by weight of pure Carbolic Acid Crystals. The medicinal efficiency of Aromol is likewise shown by the fact that in one test, a 1% solution of Aromol, killed typhoid fever germs in from 5 to 10 minutes. A solution of Aromol, 1 in 500, proved many times stronger in antiseptic value than a solution of pure Carbolic of the same strength. The vapor of Aromol proved much stronger in antiseptic value than the vapor of Thymol. Aromol and Aromol-I have been most enthusiastically received by the manufacturing industry, as they render a class of preparations possible, which while very pleasant in odor and flavor, give a medicinal efficiency heretofore unattainable.

By combining Aromol with other flavoring materials or by combining Aromol or Aromol-I with other perfume materials, proprietary effects may be readily had, producing entirely new flavor or odor effects, individual to each manufacturer.

Aromol-Synfleur, Pounds, \$12.50

Trial ounces, \$1.00

Aromol-I-Synfleur, Pounds, \$15.00

Trial ounces, \$1.15



Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovicz, Proprietor
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ONE of the hardest problems confronting the perfumer and soap-maker is the proper compounding of soap-perfumes.

We have solved it.

At a cost of only \$3.00 per pound—and one pound will perfume 100 pounds of soap—we supply our new soap perfume bases.

They are very stable—will not fade away in the soap—and their character may be modified to suit individual tastes.

There is a wide range of odors—Rose, Violet, Lily, Heliotrope, Carnation, etc., and several bouquets.

It is for us to establish the accuracy of this statement, and it is for you to give us the opportunity.

UNGERER & CO., NEW YORK.

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OIL OF WINTERGREEN, U.S.P.

Distilled from Wintergreen Leaves

Do you want the real, the genuine, the pure Wintergreen Oil, distilled from Wintergreen Leaves? If you do, buy it direct from the distiller. He can also name the lowest price. Not all the Oil sold as such by dealers now-a-days is genuine and pure Wintergreen Leaf Oil. When it is sold below cost of production we know it cannot be pure, no matter what the guarantee or who the guarantor.

Practically all the Wintergreen Oil produced in America comes from this immediate vicinity and is made in our own stills and in those in which we have an interest, getting their entire out-put. We have been at this business continuously since 1876.

OIL OF SWEET BIRCH, U.S.P.

is another of our products and every ounce we sell is pure—finest produced.

We guarantee our Oil Wintergreen and Oil Sweet Birch not only to be absolutely pure, but also to conform strictly to requirements of Federal Pure Food & Drugs Act. We pack these Oils in new cans—5, 10, 20 or 30 pounds capacity—and deliver it at your place of business by express, prepaid.

We shall be glad to quote prices and terms and to answer inquiries.

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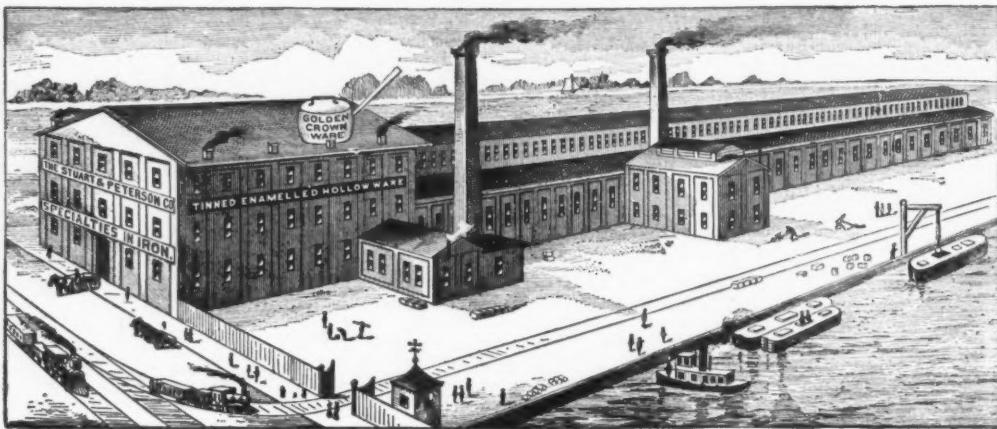
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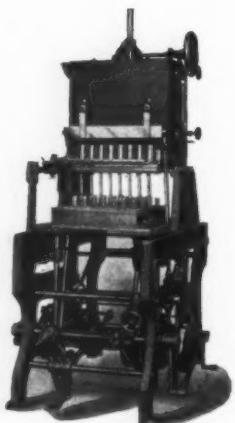
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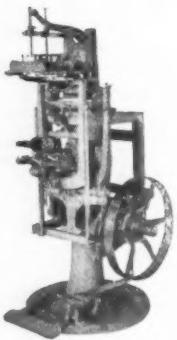
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